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The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF THE A. P. A.

RUMORS of the part which the American Protective Association may be expected to take in the Presidential campaign are treated seriously by the press. A recent meeting of the Supreme Advisory Board has revived comment on the plans and purposes of the organization. These, so far as the coming elections are concerned, will, it is said, be perfected at a meeting of the Supreme Council next month including representatives from the whole country. We append several significant comments from the secular press on the A. P. A. in politics:

An Inefficient Political Advisory Board.—"The A. P. A. of the United States is supposed to have what is called 'a National Advisory Board.' Not very long ago we were assured through a circular sent out to all parts of this country that a National Advisory Board had been organized, the business of which was to conduct the political affairs of the organization—gather, investigate, and disseminate such political information as would be of benefit to the organization and would lead to wise action and prevent dangerous blunders on the part of State and local bodies.

"What have we heard from this body up to date? The most we can gather is, that the Ohio end of the Board is for McKinley, the New York end for Morton, the New England end for Reed, and the balance for—heaven knows what! Local pride and prejudice, or other considerations, appear to have wholly absorbed the patriotism of the arrangement. . . . Is this what it was chosen for—to withhold information, or to use it for its own benefit? Or is it possible that its mission is a failure?—that it knows no more of the fitness of Reed or McKinley or the others than does the average member? There are but two conclusions: Either the National Advisory Board is shamefully derelict, or else it is a complete failure as a gatherer of information."—*The Citizen (A. P. A.)*, Boston.

Delegates to Republican and Democratic Conventions.—"According to a member of the national executive committee a gratifyingly large number of members of the organization are to be delegates to the Republican and Democratic conventions. A plan of campaign has been agreed on, which is to be distributed in all parts of the country. The order expects to be active in

pushing its doctrines between now and the fall election. But we doubt whether their activity will have much effect. A national campaign can hardly be made to turn on the question of the Marquette statue, or of the appointment of a papal delegate to the United States. According to the member already referred to, the organization is not opposed particularly to Roman Catholics, but to all religious bodies that seek governmental aid, or that are not governed by principles of Americanism. But, in spite of this assertion, it is manifestly the church of Rome that gives the A. P. A. the most anxiety."—*The News (Ind.)*, Indianapolis.

Unjust Attacks Help a Candidate.—"Judge Stevens, the chairman of the executive committee of the A. P. A., makes some pretty large claims for his association. He affirms practically that no candidate who is not satisfactory to the A. P. A. can be elected President. His association, he claims, holds the balance of power in nearly every State in the Union and is strong enough to defeat any man, if it is not strong enough to elect him. The A. P. A. is so thoroughly a secret organization and so little is really known about it by outsiders that it is practically impossible to test the accuracy of Judge Stevens's figures. But assuming that he is right and that the members should vote one way it is by no means certain that they could defeat the candidate to whom they were opposed. . . .

"Unjust attacks upon a man, or attacks that the public consider unjust—and attacks in secret are almost certain to be regarded as such—generally help him with the voters more than they hurt him. There is a very strong sense of fair play among the majority of the people, which impels them to go to the rescue of a candidate that is being unfairly treated, and for the reason that he is being so treated. The way to fight a candidate who is really objectionable is to fight him in an open and manly way. That too is the way that is more likely to succeed than any other, provided of course the complaint against the candidate is well founded and of a serious nature. That is the method the A. P. A. should adopt, if it is going into politics at all. It will never command the respect which some of its avowed principles ought to secure for it until it does."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Portland, Me.

An Indication of a Recast of Political Lines.—"Colonel McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, writes an interesting review of the Southern political situation from Jacksonville, Fla. He finds all parties disorganized at the South to a greater extent than ever before in the history of that section. While the South does not produce an ounce of silver, the free-silver wave has swept it like wildfire. Instead of two great parties, he says, there are three—Democrats, Republicans, and Populists—and it is doubtful which, under present conditions, will carry a majority of the Southern States. The Democrats may carry all, but again may lose all.

"The A. P. A. Colonel McClure finds very strong at the South. McKinley money a year ago covered the South and corralled most of the Republican leaders. The A. P. A. is now holding the McKinley lines organized on a cash basis one year ago. Their secret organization gives them great power, and they are backing McKinley everywhere. . . .

"Colonel McClure does not find the outlook a pleasant one in any section or in any party, and records the opinion that 'the fact that a secret and powerful element is likely to become the leading or controlling factor in the nomination for President is a clear indication that a general recasting of political lines is not far distant. The party that becomes the creature of a secret organization may win a temporary victory, but only to hasten its dissolution.'"—*The Post (Dem.)*, Pittsburg, Pa.

Foreign Voters Hold the Balance of Power.—"A. P. A.-ism is a very good thing for a vote-getter to have in his house perhaps, if he can carry on his proselytism in private, but if it is done too publicly it is likely to arouse antagonisms from foreign voters,

who instinctively object to discriminations against them. The alien part of our population, metamorphosed into voters, numbers enough duly qualified citizens to hold the balance of power in this country. In some sections of our Union the foreign element comprises a majority of voters. It is, therefore, a delicate subject to play with by scheming politicians, who imagine the people have short memories. It may be considered certain that whatever State conventions do [the Massachusetts Republican State platform declares for the restriction of immigration and opposes appropriations for sectarian schools—*LITERARY DIGEST*], the national convention of neither party will, if it knows it, insert a plank in its platform that would drive foreign voters over to the opposite party."—*The Transcript (Rep.)*, Boston.

Work of the A. P. A. in Congress.—"It is altogether likely that the American Protective Association, so far as national politics go, will limit its effort to securing the election of such Senators and Representatives in Congress as are favorable to its views.

"In regard to the present Congress, the A. P. A. is working toward several definite objects. One is the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution preventing sectarian appropriations. It was introduced in the House some time ago by Representative Linton and in the Senate yesterday by Senator Gallinger. It is also seeking the enactment of the following bills: To secure the just distribution of Federal offices; to establish a national university, to restrict immigration and regulate naturalization; to prohibit the use of the national emblem as an advertising device.

"Some of these bills *The Express* favors. It is unalterably opposed to any union of church and state, and, therefore, is opposed to the appropriation of public funds for the support of sectarian institutions, whether they be Catholic, Episcopal, Quaker, or Baptist. But it is one thing to favor some of the bills desired by the A. P. A. and another thing to favor the A. P. A." *The Express (Rep.)*, Buffalo, N. Y.

CAMPAIGN FOR ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

AN active campaign in behalf of Anglo-American arbitration engages the energetic services of many prominent men in England and the United States. The movement in this country, which first attracted attention at celebrations of Washington's birthday, appears to have grown to an extent warranting a national conference. Such a conference will be held at Washington on the 22d and 23d of this month. The call for the conference confines the movement to the attainment of a permanent system of arbitration between the two great English-speaking peoples, on the ground that immediate results are more likely to be attained by such a concentration of effort than from an attempt to secure general arbitration with all European countries. Chief Justice Fuller, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the head of the army, Admiral Walker, the head of the navy, Abram S. Hewitt and Seth Low of New York, Mayor Swift of Chicago, Mayor Warwick of Philadelphia, President Eliot of Harvard, President Dwight of Yale, President Angell of Michigan University, and Cardinal Gibbons are among the signers of the call. Cardinals Gibbons of the Roman Catholic Church in America, Logue of Ireland, and Vaughan of England, on Easter Sunday issued an appeal for a permanent arbitration tribunal.

In England a memorial favoring a permanent system of arbitration between the two countries received the signatures of more than 125 members of Parliament, nearly 100 mayors, and the heads of the religious denominations and leading clergy. An Anglo-American demonstration was held in the Queen's Hall, London, last month, Sir James Stansfeld presiding. Cooperation with an American committee to be appointed by the Washington conference was authorized, and the following memorial was adopted, to be forwarded to the President of the United States,

the Prime Minister of England, and the leader of the House of Commons:

"We, the undersigned, desire to express our deep conviction that whatever may be the differences between the governments in the present or the future, all English-speaking peoples, united by race, language, and religion, should regard war as the one absolutely intolerable mode of settling the domestic differences of the Anglo-American family.

"As any appeal to the arbitrament of the sword in disputes between the English-speaking nations is abhorrent to the conscience of the race, we would respectfully suggest to our Government that the present is a 'fit occasion' for giving effect to the resolutions in favor of arbitration passed by both Houses of Congress in 1892, by the House of Commons in 1893, and expressing the earnest desire of the nations 'that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments, which can not be adjusted by diplomatic agencies, may be referred to arbitration and peaceably adjusted by such means.'

"Without expressing any opinion upon pending controversies, we would earnestly press the advisability of promptly concluding some treaty arrangement by which all disputes between Great Britain and the United States could be referred for adjudication to some permanent tribunal representing both nations, and uniting them in the common interest of justice and peace."

In reply to this memorial Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister, wrote to Sir James Stansfeld: "I am glad to be able to inform you that this question is receiving the consideration of the Government, and that proposals in the direction indicated by the memorial are now before the Government of the United States."

W. T. Stead, editor of the *London Review of Reviews*, is one of the most enthusiastic promoters of the movement in England. He devotes seven pages of the March number to "Anglo-American Reunion," and reproduces a number of remarkable letters on the subject. We quote in brief from a few of them:

Lord Rosebery.—"I heartily hope that, as a result of the recent friction between Great Britain and the United States, it may be found practicable to devise some court, or rather machinery for arbitration, to which the differences between ourselves and our kinsmen of the United States may be referred. I think, if I may say so, that the machinery should be permanent, but not the court. And, of course, there are subjects which it may not be possible to refer. But that need not affect the broad principle that we should have at any rate a buffer of arbitration ready to deaden the conflict of difference on most questions. The experiment may of course fail, but that is no reason why it should not be tried."

W. E. Gladstone.—"I am glad that the discussion on arbitration is to be separated from the Venezuelan question, on which I do not feel myself to be in final and full possession of the facts. I am not fond of declarations in the abstract from men who are or have been responsible in public affairs, and I should wish my views of arbitration in lieu of war to be gathered from the part I took in the matter of the *Alabama*. I will only add the conviction and sentiment on the subject grow in strength from year to year in proportion to the growth of the monstrous, and, I will add, barbarous militarism in regard to which I consider that England has to bear no small share of responsibility."

A. J. Balfour.—"There are, no doubt, questions which a nation could not permit to be finally settled by any tribunal. But this is an argument not against arbitration, but against the rash and unconsidered use of it. I notice with pleasure the growth among English-speaking peoples of the feeling in favor of this mode of dealing with international difficulties, and I wish your meeting all success."

H. Labouchere.—"I have always held that no one can be an impartial judge in his own case. Therefore, I have always held that arbitration is the only fitting solution of international disputes by which the possibility of wars with all their attendant evils can be avoided. All our efforts, therefore, should tend to the recognition of the principle of arbitration, and all who urge upon our Government invariably to recognize, and to act on, this principle, are engaged on the highest duty of citizenship."

Walter Crane.—"The best strength and courage of our race are surely needed for that real warfare which is involved in endeavoring to advance the truest interests of humanity, in raising the standard of life, in placing our social system upon a juster basis, in substituting fraternal cooperation and emulation for competition. War indefinitely postpones and interrupts the higher social movement. Let, then, the race which prides itself upon its love

of justice and social order unite to make it impossible for evermore."

John E. Millais.—"At our last Royal Academy election of Associates we elected a second American subject into our body, Mr. Abbey. Mr. Sargent is the other member. It is possible for one of these gentlemen to be some day our president. This is practical proof of the *Art* Brotherhood we feel toward the United States."

James Bryce.—"Even if a question were occasionally to arise which seemed to fall outside the limits fixed by a general arbitration treaty, the habit of relying on arbitration which the existence of such a treaty would create, and the existence of an impartial body able to work for conciliation, would immensely diminish the risks of a breach. As there could be no heavier blow dealt at civilization than a conflict between the two kindred peoples who have done most to civilize the world, so no example of the substitution of arbitration for war would be so effective as that which those peoples might set by establishing a court standing always ready to deal with differences before they had ripened into quarrels."

Herbert Spencer.—"Savage as have been the passions commonly causing war, and great as have been its horrors, it has, throughout the past, achieved certain immense benefits. From it has resulted the predominance and spread of the most powerful races. Beginning with primitive tribes it has welded together small groups into larger groups, and again at later stages has welded these larger groups into still larger, until nations have been formed. At the same time military discipline has habituated wild men to the bearing of restraints, and has initiated that system of graduated subordination under which all social life is carried on. But tho, along with detestation of the cruelties and bloodshed and brutalization accompanying war, we must recognize these great incidental benefits bequeathed by it heretofore, we are shown that henceforth there can arise no such ultimate good to be set against its enormous evils. Powerful types of men now possess the world; great aggregates of them have been consolidated; societies have been organized; and throughout the future the conflicts of nations, entailing on larger scales than ever before death, devastation, and misery, can yield to posterity no compensating advantages. Henceforth, social progress is to be achieved not by systems of education, not by the preaching of this or that religion, not by insistence on a humane creed daily repeated and daily disregarded, but only by cessation from these antagonisms which keep alive the brutal elements of human nature, and by persistence in a peaceful life which gives unchecked play to the sympathies. In sundry places, and in various ways, I have sought to show that advance to higher forms of man and society essentially depends on the decline of militancy and the growth of Industrialism. This I hold to be a political truth in comparison with which all other political truths are insignificant. I need scarcely add that such being my belief I rejoice over the taking of any step which directly diminishes the probability of war, and indirectly opens the way to further such steps."

Henry M. Stanley.—"I regret to have to admit that as yet I can not conceive the possibility of a permanent system of arbitration between England and America or between England and any growing rival. Nations do not always speak the same language of moderation that would make such a system possible. America in 1906 will not speak as she does in 1896, or as she did in 1876. Ten years hence she will not say 'I beg you will oblige me,' but, 'I demand you will yield immediately.' Twenty years hence she will be still more peremptory; and when a nation adopts language of that kind to another nation, it is absurd to talk of referring the matter to arbitration."

"The Venezuelans' case is a different thing altogether. America has been most sweetly reasonable since Secretary Seward assumed that the present boundary dispute demanded her intervention. Frelinghuysen, Blaine, Bayard, have all been equally forbearing and patient. Mr. Olney's lapses were due solely to patience exhausted, and they are pardonable when you come to consider what preceded his dispatch."

"A boundary dispute is a subject for arbitration. A knowledge of history and local geography, with a sense of justice, can easily settle it, and it is a great pity that our Government should have deferred the settlement of the Venezuelan question until it was almost violently taken from their hands to be settled otherwise."

"The future, however, and that no distant one, will bring other matters for judgment; and we should be wise to let these be settled according to their nature. Englishmen will always wish to avoid a quarrel with the United States, but whether every quarrel can be settled peacefully is another question, which can only be determined when we are thoroughly instructed upon it."

REPUBLICAN FINANCIAL PLANKS.

IN eleven States Republicans have adopted declarations of principle at conventions held to elect delegates-at-large to the National convention. From the financial planks of these State platforms as a basis, political journals seek to determine the attitude which will be taken by the party in the Presidential campaign. The Kansas convention alone entirely ignored the financial question in its platform. Some form of "bimetallism" is indorsed in nearly every one of the platforms. We reproduce the planks adopted thus far, beginning with New England declarations. The Massachusetts convention, indorsing Mr. Reed's candidacy for President, adopted the following:

"We regard the silver agitation as hurtful to business and destructive of confidence, and, as has recently been shown, hostile to all tariff legislation designed to give protection to our industries and revenue to our treasury. We are entirely opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and to any change in the existing gold standard, except by international agreement. Each dollar must be kept as good as every other dollar. The credit of the United States must be maintained at the highest point, so that it can not be questioned anywhere either at home or abroad. Every promise must be rigidly kept and every obligation redeemable in coin must be paid in gold. We are opposed to the unsound and dangerous system of State banks. We support the National banking system and believe that it should be so amended as to give it room for expansion and opportunity to meet the demands of the growing business and population of the country."

In Rhode Island, whose delegates-at-large are counted for Reed, the state platform says:

"We reaffirm our belief in a financial policy which recognizes every dollar to be of equal value to every other dollar."

New Hampshire Republicans indorsed both Reed and McKinley in a platform which declares for:

"The enactment of currency laws that will provide a circulating medium in gold, silver, and paper, which will always be interchangeable at its face value because each and every dollar of it is of the same purchasing power as a gold dollar."

Governor Morton is the candidate of the New York convention on this financial plank:

"The agitation for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 seriously disturbs all industrial interests and calls for a clear statement of the Republican Party's attitude upon this question to the end that the trade of this country at home and abroad may again be placed upon a sound and stable foundation. We recognize in the movement for the free coinage of silver an attempt to degrade the long-established standard of our monetary system, and hence a blow to public and private credit, at once costly to the National Government and harmful to our domestic and foreign commerce. Until there is a prospect of international agreement as to silver coinage, and while gold remains the standard to the United States and of the civilized world, the Republican Party of New York declares itself in favor of the firm and honorable maintenance of that standard."

The Ohio plank, alleged to have been drawn to suit Mr. McKinley, Ohio's candidate, reads:

"We contend for honest money; for a currency of gold, silver, and paper with which to measure our exchanges that shall be as sound as the



A GIANT STRADDLE.

Suggestion for a McKinley poster.

—Harper's Weekly, New York.

Government and as untarnished as its honor; and to that end we favor bimetalism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parities of value of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal."

Iowa Republicans present Senator Allison as a presidential candidate, saying:

"He has been favorable to true bimetalism. He has at all times labored to maintain an abundant currency of gold, silver, and paper, made interconvertible and equal to the best currency of the commercial world. He has demanded for the business of the nation a currency equitable and stable, free from the oscillations so dangerous to business interests and so unjust to the wage-earners of the nation."

The Minnesota convention indorsed McKinley and adopted the following:

"We favor the use of both gold and silver to the extent to which they can be maintained in circulation at the parity in purchasing and debt-paying powers; we are earnestly opposed, under the present restrictions to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, for the manifest reasons that it would destroy such parity, enormously contract the volume of currency by forcing gold out of circulation, and immediately place us on a silver basis. Believing that it is self-evident fact that the effect of the international demonetization of silver can be overcome only by international remonetization of that metal, the Republican Party of Minnesota most heartily favors an international conference of the foreign powers for that purpose."

Wisconsin's delegates-at-large are for McKinley; the state platform contains this plank:

"The Republicans of Wisconsin are unyielding in their demand for honest money. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated or debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent, only, and under such restrictions that its parity with gold can be maintained."

South Dakota's convention elected McKinley delegates-at-large and reaffirmed the Minneapolis (National) platform of 1892:

"The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with restriction, and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world."

The "regular" convention in Texas will send a divided delegation to St. Louis. The financial plank adopted reads:

"We reaffirm the historic adherence of the Republican Party to sound finance. We demand an honest dollar of greatest purchasing power for every class alike; the largest issue of gold, silver, and paper compatible with security and the requirements of trade, all of equal value, interchangeable, one for the other, every dollar resting on gold as money of final redemption."

FOIBLES OF THE "NEW WOMAN."

WHEN woman revolts against her normal functions and sphere of action, desiring instead to usurp man's prerogatives, she entails upon herself the inevitable penalty of such irregular conduct, and, while losing the womanliness which she apparently scorns, fails to attain the manliness for which she strives. Such is the opening sentence of an essay on "The Foibles of the New Woman," by Mrs. Ella W. Winston, in the April *Forum*. She observes further that the revolting woman is "unto herself a perpetual delight," calling herself and her kind by the epithets "new," "awakened," and "superior," and speaking disdainfully of women who differ from her in what, to her judgment,

is the all-important question of life—"Shall women vote, or not?" We quote from the essay as follows:

"Within the past forty years woman has demanded of man much that he has graciously granted her. She wanted equality with him, and it has been given her in all things for which she is fitted and which will not lower the high standard of womanhood that he desires for her. This she accepts without relinquishing any of the chivalrous attentions which man always bestows upon her. The New Woman tells us that 'an ounce of justice is of more value to woman than a ton of chivalry.' But, when she obtains her 'ounce of justice,' she apparently still makes rigorous demands that her 'ton of chivalry' be not omitted. Woman asked to work by man's side and on his level; and to-day she has the chance of so doing. The fields of knowledge and opportunity have been opened to her; and she still 'desires that of which her grandmother did not dream,' because, like an over-indulged child, so long as she is denied one privilege, that privilege she desires above all others. She has decided that without the ballot she can do nothing, for, in her vocabulary, ballot is synonymous with power.

"The New Woman is oftentimes the victim of strange hallucinations. She persists in calling herself a 'slave,' despite her high position and great opportunities; and she maintains that, because she can not vote, she is classed with lunatics and idiots—until those who are weary of hearing her constant iterations of these themes feel that, if the classification were true, it might not be unjust. Still, it has not been clearly shown that withholding the ballot from woman, in common with lunatics and idiots, necessarily makes her one. Women and cripples are exempt from working on roads; does it follow that all women are cripples? Is a woman a bird because she walks on two legs? This hackneyed cry about lunatics and idiots, which has been uttered by nearly all writers and speakers favoring woman-suffrage, appeals to prejudice rather than intelligence. If the would-be female politicians—ignoring woman's great opportunities, especial privileges, and the silent testimony of countless happy wives—choose to consider themselves 'slaves,' and to announce whenever they speak that they are classed with lunatics and idiots because they are denied the ballot, they are certainly entitled to all the enjoyment they can get out of the delusion. Sensible people know that such statements are false."

Mrs. Winston does not believe that "a mother's prerogative ends at the garden-gate." She holds that a mother's prerogative is to govern and direct her child, and that she needs no special legislative act to accomplish her work. "If woman does not make the laws," says Mrs. Winston, "she trains and educates those who do, and thus is indirectly responsible for all legislation." To quote again:

"The plea which these women make that they need the ballot for the protection of their homes is self-contradictory. Has the New Woman never heard that 'to teach early is to engrave on marble'? If she would devote some of the time in which she struggles to obtain the ballot to rational reflection on the influence a woman has over the prenatal life of a child, and would then consider what a mother may do with a plastic human life—say during the first seven years of its existence and before it goes out to be contaminated by the evil influences of the world—she would then find that ballots are not what women need for the protection of their homes. But the faculty of logically reasoning from cause to effect has never been characteristic of the New Woman.

"She laments because government is deprived, by lack of equal suffrage, of the 'keen moral sense that is native to women as a class.' Since all the people in the world are born of women and trained by women, it is difficult to see how government, or anything else, lacks woman's 'keen moral sense.' Can women make no use of their moral sense without the ballot?

"It is a chronic grievance with the New Woman that she is taxed without representation. She scorns to be represented by the sons she has reared, or by the men who come under her immediate influence. These she pronounces unworthy and considers incapable of doing her justice. But when she is told that, if women vote, they should also bear the burdens of war in case of necessity, she replies with her usual inconsistency, 'She who bears soldiers need not bear arms.' She has not the aversion to being represented by men on the field of battle that she has to being represented by them in legislative halls and at the ballot-box.

She greatly deprecates man's selfishness and tyranny, as exhibited in human history. But she has come vaunting into the arena with 'woman's clubs' and 'conventions' and 'leagues' and 'tribunes' and 'signals.' If a periodical be not wholly devoted to women, they demand that it must at least have its 'woman's column' wherein they may chronicle the most insignificant acts of the sex."

Nor does Mrs. Winston believe that "woman's vote will purify politics." In this connection she relates the following:

"Not long since a prominent equal-suffrage lecturer, while earnestly setting forth this claim, and enlarging on the shameless manner in which men conduct elections, declared that woman's chaste and refined influence was the only thing that could change the present undesirable condition of affairs. She was not abashed, however, to relate, before the close of her lecture, that a short time previous her sister had induced the family's hired man to vote for a certain measure by presenting him, on the eve of election, with a half-dozen new shirts, made by her own hands. The absurdity of this incident reached a climax when it was noticed that, in a large audience of women, few saw anything wrong in female bribery."

Mrs. Winston then reviews the epochs of history during which, in various countries, women have had full sway, especially citing the reign of Louis XV. of France, when the Pompadour virtually ruled. She argues that while women have really never lacked power, they have by no means "purified" all the places they have entered. We quote a part of her concluding remarks:

"The New Woman has a mania for reform movements. No sooner does she desecrate an evil than she immediately moves against it with some sort of an organized force. This is very noble of her—if she have no other duties to perform. It would be more gratifying if her organizations met with greater success; but alas! her efforts, mighty as they are, usually represent just so much valuable time wasted. The evils remain, and continue to increase. She disdains to inquire into the cause of her numerous failures, and moves serenely on bent upon reforming everything she imagines to be wrong. When she gets the ballot all will be well with the world, and for that day she works and waits. But if the New Woman or any other woman neglects private duties for public works, her reform efforts are not noble, but extremely unworthy of her; for the 'duty which lies nearest' is still the most sacred of duties. Possibly the many *Mrs. Jellybys* of the present day and the undue interest in 'Borrioboola-gha' may have something to do with so much being wrong in the average home and with the average individual. When we read of women assembling together, parading streets, and entering saloons to create, as they say, 'a public sentiment for temperance,' it is but natural to ask, What are the children of such mothers doing in the mean time? And it will not be strange if many of them become drunkards for the coming generation of reformers to struggle with. The New Woman refuses to believe that duty, like charity, begins at home, and can not see that the most effectual way to keep clean is not to allow dirt to accumulate.

"The New Woman professes to believe that all women are good and will use their influence for noble ends—when they are allowed the right of suffrage. This theory is extremely pleasant, if it were only demonstrable; but here, as elsewhere, it is folly to ignore the incontrovertible facts. Woman can not shirk her responsibility for the sins of the earth. It is easy for her to say that men are bad; that, as a class, they are worse than women. But who trained these bad men? Was it not woman? Herein lies the inconsistency of women—striving for a chance to do good when the opportunity is inherently theirs. It is only when they have neglected to train the saplings aright that the trees are misshapen."

MANUFACTURERS AND THE FREE-SILVER MOVEMENT.

THE possibility of an alliance between free-silver men and manufacturers for political purposes is eagerly discussed as new phases of the situation develop. The Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia called a special meeting to disclaim responsibility for the action of members who took part in the recent Washington conference with free-silver Senators. Resolutions adopted by a very large majority have been approved by journals which advocate the gold standard, as a complete indorsement of that standard by the strongest of protectionists. The wording of the resolutions is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Manufacturers' Club, speaking for its members, emphatically denounces as false the statement made by the friends of free sil-

ver and echoed by those of free trade, that our Philadelphia manufacturers are willing to barter with the silver Senators for the free coinage of silver in exchange for additional protection.

Resolved, That the question of bimetalism can be permanently settled only through an international agreement, and that the Manufacturers' Club declares its unalterable opposition to the free coinage of silver by the United States alone, firmly believing that such a policy would result in disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and would only operate to place this country upon the basis of silver monometalism."

Wharton Barker, since this action of the Manufacturers' Club, has turned his paper, *The American*, into an advocate of a new party organization to be called "The American Party."

Among the trade and commercial organizations in Philadelphia and its neighborhood the Chester Business Men's Association stands as an exception, by reason of a declaration last week, in favor of the free coinage of silver as the remedy for business depression.

International Agreement to Reduce Risks.—"It may therefore be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that the action of the club at the special meeting, no matter how it may be subjected to misinterpretation, confirms the declaration of the Board of Directors respecting bimetalism and the method of securing it, and justifies the utterances of the club journal upon the matter at issue.

"Probably no man can tell precisely what consequences would follow upon an attempt of the Government of the United States, unsupported by other nations, to restore silver. The club, unwilling to accept the risks of such an experiment, says that it is 'unalterably opposed to it.' The risks of any movement toward bimetalism must be reduced to a minimum when the great nations participate in and support it; and so the club declares that 'the question of bimetalism can be permanently settled only through an international agreement.'—*The Manufacturer, Organ of the Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia.*

A New Party with the Watchword "No Foreign Dictation."—"The Philadelphia manufacturers by their action . . . have shown that they were either unable to appreciate that bimetalism and protection can not be separated or lacked the courage to stand up to their convictions. They have taken sides with the men who declare that the United States must adopt gold monometalism; they have taken action that means the disruption of the Republican Party; they have put aside in a most offensive way those who strive to maintain an American policy—a policy that gives protection to all classes of our people—farmers, miners, manufacturers—in fact, to all those engaged in productive industries.

"Having declared they will support British gold monometalism, they will find it hard to defeat British free trade. . . .

"It is not worth while for those Republicans and Democrats who believe that bimetalism must be reestablished by the United States longer to wait upon the action of their respective parties. They must not waste time. The country can only be saved from the money-lenders, from the dealers in credit, by the formation of a new party. It should be called the American Party. This party standing for American interests—the interests of all engaged in productive industries—the party of the plain people, can



THE UNPARDONABLE SIN.

"The day of concessions is past. We have been easy with the silver men, but in the last few months they have taken a tariff bill by the throat—a bill which had no silver question in it—and strangled it. Hence we must take a firm stand on this question."—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

not fail to command a great majority of the votes of the people at the election to be held in November. . . . There should be an early conference of those men who must take a leading part in the movement for freeing the American people. The watchword should be 'No foreign dictation.' The new party will be the party of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln. None of them ever knew an alien policy; all maintained that the advice of aliens must be rejected."—*The American (Wharton Barker's paper), Philadelphia.*

The Defeat of Free Silver.—"The significance of the meeting of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Club, to which we referred yesterday, is enhanced by the fact that a special effort was made beforehand to drum up an attendance of free-silver men. . . . Mr. Wharton Barker was on hand with a set of resolutions insisting upon free silver as essential to industrial prosperity, but, in spite of all the preliminary canvassing, only ten members voted for Mr. Barker's resolutions, while the remainder of the five hundred manufacturers present voted enthusiastically for the uncompromising anti-silver resolutions which were presented by Mr. Blankenburg."—*The Journal (Rep.), Boston.*

"A Lie Held Up."—"Some days ago it was given out by the leaders of the free-silver movement that the manufacturers of Philadelphia had agreed to come to their terms and stand for unlimited free coinage at the old ratio of 16 to 1 in consideration of additional protection to their own interests. The lie was not permitted to travel far, however, before the truth started after it and overtook it. The Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia not only promptly denied the allegation and denounced the allegators, but passed resolutions declaring emphatically against the free coinage of silver by the United States alone, believing that the question of bimetalism can be permanently settled only by international agreement. . . . This is sufficient answer to the lie that was started by and in the interest of the silver-mine owners and their agents. The manufacturers and producers of this country can not afford to take the risk involved in unlimited free coinage on the 16 to 1 independent plan, for it would mean silver monometalism in the end, and that would mean such a financial revolution as would prove most disastrous to the material interests of this country."—*The Journal (Rep.), Detroit.*

Breach in the Party Widened.—"That there is a natural basis for such an agreement [between protectionists and free-silver men] can not be denied. The purposes of both parties to it would be identical—namely, to secure the enhancement of the price of their products through the action of the Government. Moreover, the recent action of the silver Senators, in holding up the tariff bill, must be taken as a threat to prevent all tariff legislation, unless there is favorable silver legislation. But the Philadelphia club does not seem willing to be considered a party to such a bargain. It may be that its members feel as business men that they would lose more by free coinage than they gain by protection—which is probably the case—and that if protection can not be saved except at the price of a disordered and degraded currency it had better not be saved at all. Whatever their motive, they adopted a set of resolutions . . . over the protest of such great protectionists as Wharton Barker, James Dobson, and others, which will almost certainly result in a permanent breach between them and the free-silver men."—*The News (Ind.), Indianapolis.*

Democrats Lose Their Opportunity.—"While most of the Republicans will be in line for international bimetalism, and against independent free coinage, the Democrats will lose the advantage of the position in favor of an earnest aggressive effort for international agreement that was originally outlined by Secretary Manning, and that has had the support of Cleveland, Whitney, Hill, and other Democratic leaders. It is true that the democracy is entitled to the credit of taking two important steps in this line—the repeal of the Sherman law and the stopping of calling international conferences. It is true that Mr. Cleveland has led in the further step of increasing the gold reserve and urging the decrease of paper money. But for all that the party in Congress has failed to make these party measures, and the Republicans now have the opportunity to step in and adopt the policy which the Democratic Party has failed to take up. If this occurs it will not be the first time that a political party has hurt itself by failing to recognize its opportunity."—*The Sentinel (Ind. Dem.), Indianapolis.*

Cameron and a Third Party.—"Those who have kept up with the discussion of the monetary question know that Mr. Dobson and other thoughtful and influential protectionists in the East have been earnest advocates of the restoration of silver. *The Chronicle*, as early as June 30th of last year, in an extended article discussing the monetary problem, quoted from the utterances and writings of Mr. Dobson and others showing that they were fully alive to the disastrous results to the commerce and industry of the country which have flown from the attempt to force the Western world to the gold standard. . . . It is said in the dispatch above mentioned that Senator Quay is somewhat alarmed over the growing free-coinage sentiment in his State. As a political leader he is frightened at the threat which the associated manufacturers have made that they will support a third party unless the Republicans stand for bimetalism in earnest. It might be in order to suggest to Senator Quay that he would do well to follow Cameron, the senior Senator from Pennsylvania, who has long been an ardent friend of free coinage. Cameron represents the Republican protectionists of Pennsylvania and of the country."—*The Chronicle (Ind. Rep.), San Francisco.*

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

GOV. C. W. LIPPITT, Republican of Rhode Island, was reelected last week by the largest plurality given any candidate for the office since 1862. Republican journals profess the belief that this result in a State which was Democratic five or six years ago is a sign of a Republican tidal wave caused by an obnoxious tariff policy and the course of the Cleveland Administration in general. The *Boston Journal (Rep.)* says: "To the Democracy everywhere the Rhode Island election can bring nothing but dismay and discomfiture, and to the Republicans renewed courage and confidence."

The *Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.)* says:

"The Rhode Island election creates remark only to record the fact that the Democrats have gone out of politics in that State. And yet it is not so long ago that Rhode Island had a Democratic governor and in the Congress immediately preceding the present one both her representatives were Democrats. The dying out of this party is something like phenomenal. We suppose it will hardly be claimed that the opinions of the voters have changed to the extent that this state of facts would seem to indicate. The party is rather suffering from a lack of unity and a lack of spirit. The one should precede the other, and in its absence there seems to be something like a feeling of despair in Democratic circles. The party is losing its early reputation for fighting as did no other in the face of discouraging conditions."

The Providence, R. I., *Journal (Ind.)* makes the following comments:

"One of the most noticeable features of the election . . . was the increase in the total vote over that of last year. In 1895 the total was 44,110; this year it was 50,592. A large number of voters, however, stayed away from the polls this spring, since the whole number of qualified citizens in the State at the present time is about 73,000. . . . It is plain that enough remained away from the polling places on Wednesday to have reversed the result. . . . The growth of the minor parties furnishes some food for reflection. [The vote of the parties was Republican, 28,448; Democratic, 17,170; Prohibitionist, 3,032; Socialist, 1,224; People's Party, 718.—*LITERARY DIGEST.*] The Socialists have made a considerable number of converts in the town and cities, but are practically unrepresented in the country districts. . . . The same fact is true to almost a like extent of the Populists. . . . Their total vote in the State is not much more than one half as large as that of the Socialists. The vote cast by the Prohibition Party this year is larger than that of 1895 or 1894 and about the same as the total of 1893. The cold-water advocates are nearly twice as many in Rhode Island as the Socialists and Populists combined, and poll a greater proportion of the total vote here than they do in any other State of the Union. Their strength is more evenly distributed than that of the other small parties, and in only two of the ninety-eight districts of the State did they fail to cast a vote on Wednesday. Their chief increase in recent campaigns has been in the southwestern part of Rhode Island, where, in several towns they outnumber the Democrats."

AN OUTSIDE VIEW OF GREATER NEW YORK.

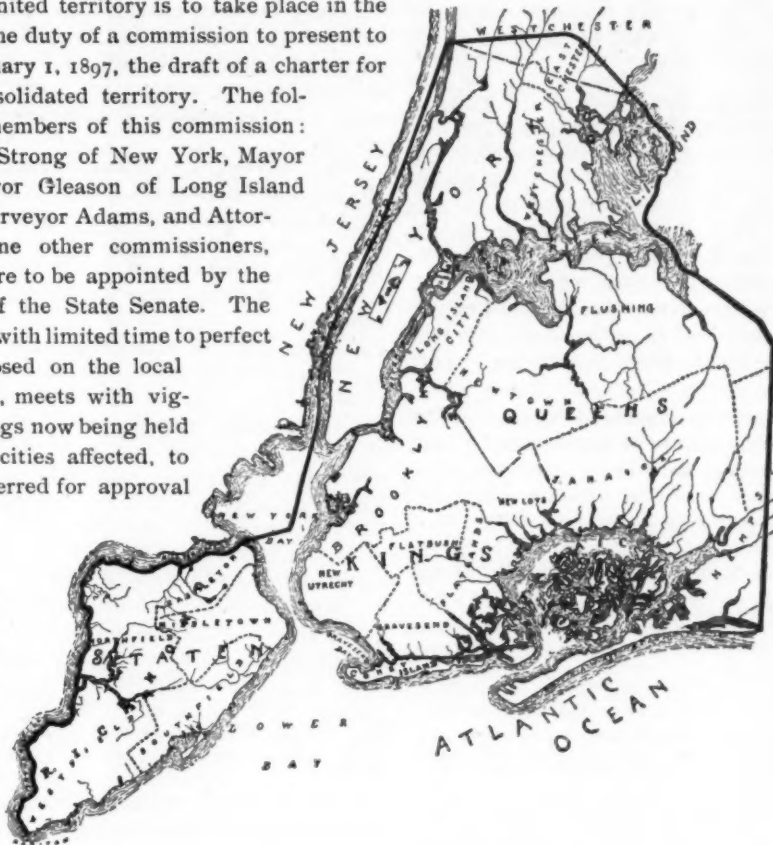
THE accompanying map shows the territory comprised in Greater New York as fixed by the Lexow bill which has passed both branches of the New York State legislature. The proposed consolidation is to take effect January 1, 1898, and it will place the new municipality second to London alone in population. By the provisions of the Lexow bill an election for mayor and other officers for the united territory is to take place in the fall of 1897, and it is made the duty of a commission to present to the legislature before February 1, 1897, the draft of a charter for the Government of the consolidated territory. The following are named as six members of this commission: Andrew H. Green, Mayor Strong of New York, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, State Engineer and Surveyor Adams, and Attorney-General Hancock. Nine other commissioners, residents of the territory, are to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the State Senate. The creation of this commission with limited time to perfect a plan which is to be imposed on the local territory by the legislature, meets with vigorous objection at the hearings now being held before the mayors of the cities affected, to whom the bill has been referred for approval according to the provisions of the new State constitution. Prominent objectors to this consolidation at the hearings have been ex-Mayor Seth Low and Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn, James C. Carter, and J. Harsen Rhodes of New York. Among speakers in favor of it appear the names of Judge A. W. Tierney, and President James Matthews of the Consolidation League, Brooklyn, Louis Windmüller, W. H. Maxwell of Typographical Union No. 6, New York, and Erastus Wiman, of Staten Island.

In case one of the mayors refuses to sanction the bill, it will have to pass both Houses of the legislature again before going to the governor for approval.

Leading papers throughout the country assume that consolidation is assured, an opinion expressed by most of the New York and Brooklyn journals. Among the New York daily papers *The Press* (Rep.), *Recorder* (Rep.), *Sun* (Dem.), *Times* (Dem.), *Journal* (Dem.), and *World* (Dem.), support the consolidation. *The Tribune* (Rep.) and *Post* (Ind.) oppose it on the ground that it is a Platt-Tammany deal. In Brooklyn *The Citizen* (Dem.) approves the project; *The Times* (Rep.) and *Eagle* (Dem.) oppose it.

A Thing of Dreams.—"Chicago's interest in the outcome of the struggle [over consolidation] is purely friendly. While appreciating that consolidation was undertaken with the census of 1900 in view, and that the project was unheard of until the growth of this city threatened the ancient supremacy of New York, we can afford to look amiably upon the foredoomed plan of uniting two communities so dissimilar in spirit and history, so plainly separated by physical conditions. We do not need to pin our faith to Mr. Cortwell's prediction that in 1920 the population of Chicago will be 8,208,000. No matter what Mr. Platt's legislature or Mr. Platt's governor may do, it is reasonably certain that consolidation can not be accomplished in this century. Brooklyn,

proud of its traditions, fired with the American spirit of independence, far more capable of judicious self-government than its neighbor, will continue Brooklyn still to the end of the chapter or until the waters of the sea cease to roll between it and the sinful sister. The Greater New York is still a thing of dreams, and the Lesser New York must get over its jubilation and prepare to meet by its own unaided exertions the unabated rivalry of Chicago."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*



MAP OF GREATER NEW YORK—ESTIMATED POPULATION 3,195,000; AREA, 359.75 SQUARE MILES.

The figures for London are: Population 4,231,431; area, 688.31 square miles; Paris, population 2,447,757, area 297 square miles; Berlin, population 1,579,244, area 242 square miles; Chicago 1,099,850, area 180.12 square miles.

The consolidated municipality will include New York city, Brooklyn (Kings county), Staten Island (Richmond county), Long Island City, Newtown, Flushing, Jamaica, and part of the town of Hempstead.

'Great cities,' he said, 'Mr. Jefferson long ago denominated "great sores," and undoubtedly their tendency is not conducive to the morals or health of the body politic, and they were, therefore, prevented from multiplying through the wise organization of their society by the founders of New England.'

"The growth of our American cities has not taken the sting out of the words of Jefferson, or demonstrated the absurdity of the caution of Mayor Quincy. Unity of interests and considerations of commercial development may have well warranted the expansion of our old city, but there must be a better assurance of improved government than exists at present, before towns like Brookline will jump at the opportunity of immersion in Boston.

"We trust that the assurance of proportional representation and other civic reforms now in progress will do much to break down the dangers of ring rule by unscrupulous partizan machines, but New York has been as yet so imperfectly delivered from the curse of Tammany and the dread of its restoration to tyrannical power again, that the good citizens of Brooklyn may well be somewhat nervous in view of the possibility of the extension of Tammany rule. What a gigantic power for evil as well as good will be lodged in the hands of the rulers of Greater New York!"—*The Standard, Boston.*

City Against Country.—"This great city of about three million inhabitants, if used by the politicians to serve their own ends, will be a tremendous lever to dominate the rest of the State. New

The Title of Garden City Relinquished.—"We must now relinquish the title of Garden City and surrender all our proud claims for our town as the center of cabbage production. Greater New York has beaten us in the honorable industry of truck gardening, even more severely than in the contest for population. And, moreover, she is destined to maintain her truck supremacy. She will still be cultivating cabbages, carrots, and onions on her broad fields when the outlying acres of Chicago have become the busy haunts of men. So we should advise her to put enthusiasm into her gardening that she may achieve a real distinction thereat, and not to fret herself about censuses. Chicago also extends sympathy to poor Brooklyn, the most unwilling bride on record."—*The Journal, Chicago.*

Great Cities may be Great Sores.—"In his opposition to the annexation of Charlestown to Boston, the first Mayor Quincy impressively declared his hope that the cities of Massachusetts would never make population and extent the criterion of their character and dignity.

York city more than ever before will be a preponderating influence in the land, and unless we suddenly acquire more skill and facility in the matter of city government the Greater New York will be the finest field for the bosses and ringsters which they have yet anywhere fallen heir to. When this Greater New York shall be established it will be realized, perhaps how very different are the interests of city and country, and then perhaps we may be on the way toward the 'free city,' the 'city-state,' which shall lead a separate life and shall stand in direct relation to the national Government. This is an ideal which political scientists have had in mind for a long time, and if this tendency continues in New York we may not have long to wait, perhaps, to see it realized."—*The Telegraph, Philadelphia.*

"This is a country of immigration. England is one of emigration. There can be but one effect of these conditions upon the growth of London and New York, to say nothing of the difference now existing in the size of the general population from which great cities draw their principal recruitment. According to ex-Governor Flower, Greater New York, by the continuance of the present rate of growth, will, in the next fifty years, be the home of 10,000,000 people. Such expansion is something that no other city in the world can hope for, unless it may be Pekin through the influence of future railroad building from that point into the overcrowded provinces of the great Mongol Empire."—*The Chronicle, San Francisco, Cal.*

"So far as the rest of the country is concerned the example is an unwholesome one. It is too positive an exposition of our great national failing—the preference for having all things on a large scale. The sooner our cities learn that excellence of government, reasonable taxation, cleanliness, order, and decency in our streets and our politics go to make a great city, the better it will be for us all. And, it may be added, the city that first learns this lesson and profits by it will enjoy the most rapid and substantial growth in population."—*The Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.*

"The interest attaching to this important measure is not purely a local or continental interest, but one that is world-wide and international. Such a concentration of wealth and power about the harbor of New York is a measure that affects the commerce of the world and one whose influence will be felt by the remotest islands of the sea."—*The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.*

"Chicago, the rushing metropolis of the West, has been giving old New York a close race for first honors recently, and must now fall behind, but if its marvelous rate of increase continues very few years will elapse before it will become a formidable competitor with even Greater New York."—*The Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.*

DUTIES OF SCHOLARS TOWARD SOCIAL AGITATION.

"WHEN institutions hedged about by the sanctions and sanctity of tradition begin to provoke men's skepticism, it is the business of scholars to rise above the superstitions which forbid inquiry into the rightfulness of the traditional, and to represent the people in dispassionate examination of the things in question. Our relation to the people creates a demand upon us to do this work for the people, with as little reluctance or prejudice as tho the things under examination were defective or untried mechanical inventions." After this manner Prof. Albion W. Small, of the University of Chicago, takes issue (*Journal of Sociology*, March) with that scientific scholarship which, as he alleges, considers demonstrative evidence alone to be within its province, and which, tho it can trace processes of evolution in all the past, can not deal with the forces at work in the present transitional state. Scholarship, he says, "must either abandon claims to the function of leadership, and accept the purely clerical rôle of recording and classifying the facts of the past, or scholarship must accept the responsibility of prevision and prophecy and progress."

The new order which to-day's scholarship encounters is thus stated in part:

"The things which to our view make life and liberty and happiness are more and larger than to any previous men. Our bodies to-day are covetous of more and more complex satisfactions than physical man ever claimed before. Men's minds once yearned for the one sedative of authority, they now thirst for the thousand stimulants of criticism. Men's social wants seemed, a century ago, to be potentially assured, with the conquest of political freedom. Social man to-day finds political freedom, without industrial security, a delusion, a fraud, and an insult. . . .

"Men are more generally conscious than ever before of a discrepancy between the demands made upon life by the various principles of human desire, and the possible output of satisfaction from the operation of traditional social doctrines and institutions. All our kicking against the social pricks means that men are agreed that something is wrong, tho they can not agree what is wrong.

"Scholars ought to be able to see that the fault lies deeper than the popular reformers suspect. All our contemporary discontent with social institutions and conditions runs back to the fact that the present generation is trying to make dead trunks of social ideas bear living fruit of social force. We are trying to feed the humanity of to-day from the desiccated stalks of yesterday's conceptions. All the familiar denunciations of social evils, and of the individuals or classes that are said to cause or aggravate them, point to the one radical fact which men have hardly begun to admit, viz., that the words around which our civilization has rallied no longer convey our ultimate ideas; or rather they stop short of notions which we will accept as ultimate. They are irredeemable currency, and men are clamoring for liquidation. Thus we declaim of 'liberty,' but men are wondering whether we have begun to know wherein liberty consists. We have boasted of 'rights,' but the suspicion is rife that the majority of men have never understood a tithe of their rights, and that the rights which our institutions assure are possibly not more than a tithe of the goods upon which complete men will insist. We have appealed to 'ethics,' but at this late day there is no more open question than, What is ethical? We declare the sacredness of life, but men are asking, What is life? What does life presume? What does life involve? What should life contain? To whom does the prerogative of life belong?"

Professor Small contends that the sociological scholar betrays his trust and surrenders the best elements of his professional opportunity if he does not take an active share in the work of perfecting plans and devices for social improvement, but attempts to grow wise by simply rearranging the contents of his personal consciousness. The importance of clarifying fundamental conceptions is illustrated by the writer in considering the distinction between ownership and proprietorship under existing conditions. He says:

"Absolute ownership is after all a legal fiction. Our lien upon things which we call our own has recognized limits even in law.



JOHN BULL, PHILANTHROPIST, IN AFRICA.

"In the interests of Humanity," and a little more land.

—*The Journal, Detroit.*

and there are still further limits prescribed by justice to every man who has a conscience. But allowing for this accommodation of ideas, it is true that as between man and man there are two classes or degrees of just individual claims upon things and opportunities. I venture to apply to these respectively the terms *ownership* and *proprietorship*. Probably there is little usage to support this antithetical use of the words, but for our present purpose I may use the term *ownership* for the claims that are practically absolute, and *proprietorship* for claims that have institutionalized limits.

"My thesis at this point is that we have brought over, from other social conditions, concessions of rights to ownership which are anomalous and dangerous in present conditions. Moreover, if we continue to concede to individuals ownership claims according to present legal rules, there is no escape from gradual retrogression into more abrupt caste separation than ever existed before. I urge, therefore, that the ethical and functional distinction (and I call it ethical because it is functional) between ownership and proprietorship must receive sharper definition, and must become more prominent and decisive. I do not profess ability to complete this definition, but I may offer certain suggestions about the principles by means of which the distinction may be drawn.

"That must be recognized as one's own—necessary governmental deductions being eliminated for simplicity—which is one's just portion of the fruits of one's labor, whether independently or in combination with others. That must be recognized as property—for convenience left under the administration of the proprietor—which it is possible to utilize to the combined advantage of the worker and of society. This vague and involved statement corresponds with the involutions of reality. The fact is that the legal qualifications of absolute ownership are much less intimate than the automatic practical qualifications, whenever it is attempted to couple ownership with use and enjoyment. The kinds and quantities of goods and opportunities which any man can appropriate without admitting other men to some sort of partnership are limited indeed, and the point upon which I am insisting is that so soon as this partnership is entered into, whether for consumption or for production, absolute ownership ends, and a new relation with new ethical limitations begins, viz., the relation which I designate as proprietorship. I mean more specifically that natural resources, accumulated capital, perfected methods, processes, devices, no less than hygienic, chemical, medicinal discoveries, belong to man, not to men. The laws of nature make it impossible for individuals to own them. The extent to which the laws of the state shall become the accomplices of individuals, in turning proprietorship into monopoly, is a matter for social intelligence to determine. . . .

"Shall we then conclude that the institution of private property should be abolished? No more than we are to conclude that private individuality should be suppressed. Proudhon taught a doctrine more to be dreaded by the weak and the poor than by the strong and the rich. Our conclusion is that we must keep on learning how to socialize both individuality and possessions. Nor does this conclusion involve toleration of the equally anarchistic assumption that present forms of the institution of property are too sacred to be reshaped. The question, 'What may all of us profitably permit some of us to own?' is not closed, and it will not be so long as human activities continue to grow complex. From the point of view just defined civilization is tending neither toward abolition of property nor toward deification of property, but toward discrimination and delimitation of degrees of property. Scholars ought to be most effective agents in promoting this gain. Proudhon was more picturesque than precise when he charged that 'property is robbery.' It is the scholar's duty to search out the fraction of truth in such wholesale error, to show that some property has been robbery, and to assist in refining principles by which we may guard against permitting any man to call his own what should be partly the franchise of others."

Early Adjournment of Congress.—The prospect of an adjournment of Congress as early as May 2 appears to be very welcome to the press in general. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, has introduced a joint resolution fixing that date for adjournment. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) notes Senator Platt's offer of several good reasons for an early adjournment: that there will be time to pass all the remaining appropriation bills and that there

is no other legislation of importance. "His action," says *The Tribune*, "will create a favorable impression on many minds, particularly those that habitually regard a short session with approval." No demand for lengthening the session appears in any portion of the press. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) declares that "it is a notorious fact that the session has been principally devoted to speech-making upon topics having little or nothing to do with the material welfare of the country." "Nothing will be done to relieve the Federal Treasury," says the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.). "and, even if both Houses should agree upon a bill to this effect, the stubborn individual in the White House, who is a law unto himself, regardless of the popular will, would doubtless veto it. While Congress remains in session, however, an additional cloud hangs over the business world." The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) believes that there are some interests which seek appropriations and that there may be danger of delay if members do not seem likely to get the usual slice out of the River and Harbor bill. The Boston *Post* (Dem.) asserts that the business men of the Congress recognize that this Congress has been a curse to trade and industry. The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) insists that if Congress really desires to do anything to repair its shattered reputation it will eagerly adopt Senator Platt's resolution. The Springfield, Mass., *Republican* (Ind.) says: "This Congress so far has been the dismalest of all recent dismal congressional failures. It has shown itself incapable of dealing with any matters of domestic concern and abundantly capable only in stirring up trouble with other nations."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MCKINLEYISM offers no protection to favorite sons.—*The World*, New York.

AN honest dollar is the noblest work of the mint.—*The Chronicle-Telegraph*, Pittsburgh.

THE New Hampshire Republicans who are for Reed and McKinley are evidently in favor of a double standard.—*The Record*, Philadelphia.

MRS. DIMMICK has solved the great problem of "what to do with our ex-Presidents" in case they happen to be single.—*The Journal*, New York.

THERE will also be a Democratic national convention this year at Chicago. The country seems to be in some danger of losing sight of this fact.—*The Journal*, Kansas City.

THE Rhode Island Democrats are not an entirely extinct species, after all. Six live ones will be on public exhibition in the new General Assembly.—*The Courant*, Hartford.

THOSE who vouch for the soundness of Mr. McKinley on the money question carefully avoid going into details. It appears to be like the orthodoxy of some theologians.—*The Journal*, Providence, R. I.

THE REFORMER.

The men he fights assert that he's for sale,
Altho he proves he isn't when they try him;
The men he fights for generally turn tail
And leave him when they should be standing by him.
—*The Times-Herald*, Chicago.



"A SOLITARY HORSEMAN."

—*The Post*, Washington.

LETTERS AND ART.

"THE AMAZING MARRIAGE."

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH'S new work, "The Amazing Marriage," is considered by some rather inferior to one or two of his older productions, but its greatness as a work of art, as judged by other standards than his own, is generally recognized. The story runs as follows:

Chillon and Corinthia, brother and sister, are the children of Captain Kirby, "the Old Buccaneer," and Countess Fanny, whose elopement and marriage, truly amazing, are related in the prologue. Countess Fanny was but twenty-three when she eloped with Kirby, who was "sixty-five, but a hero." The old captain and his wife died in Austria, and Chillon, who is a soldier in the English army, is taking his sister Corinthia to England, where she has never been. Brother and sister are leaving the mountain-land for England. They are expected by friends at the Baths, in Germany, but Corinthia, who loves the mountains and nature generally, proposes a two-days' walk. Corinthia has never seen English society, and she is anxious to know whom they are to meet. She was to meet the Countess of Fleetwood, a young widow, and her cousin, Henrietta Fakenham, daughter of an Admiral. Chillon and Henrietta are lovers, but Corinthia does not know it.

Lord Fleetwood is in love with Henrietta and is anxious to bestow his titles on her. Her father would approve of the marriage, but she prefers Chillon.

On their way to the Baths, brother and sister find a youth, a natural philosopher, nursing a bruised leg on a sharp tooth of rock. His name is Gower Woodseer, and he "cares for open air, colors, flowers, and mountains." Having a slack purse, he shuns inns and guides and carriages. They help the crippled philosopher and proceed on their journey.

Woodseer is overtaken by an English gentleman, Lord Fleetwood, and from an interesting conversation we learn that the former is the son of a Dissenting preacher and boat-mender.

Fleetwood and his companion, the tramp-philosopher, reach Baden. Fleetwood learns from his friends that Henrietta had shown her affection for his rival, Chillon, and becomes angry with himself. It was "intolerable to him to see the face that had been tearful over her lover's departure, and hear her praises of the man she trusted to keep his word, however grievously she wounded him." Fleetwood was the prisoner of his word; "he had to be present at the ball at the Schloss and behold his loathed Henrietta suffer torture of chains to the rock, by reason of his having promised the bitter coquette he would be there."

Fleetwood met Corinthia—not knowing who she was—in the pine forest while out for an early morning walk. She noticed "a projected forked head of a sturdy, blunted, and twisted little rock-fostered forest tree pushing horizontally for growth about thirty feet above the lower ground. She looked on it, and took a step down to the stem soon after. She footed coolly, well-balanced, upright. She seated herself." Fleetwood had noticed the same shoot of timber from the rock, but he would have dreaded to attempt what the strange girl had done.

In the evening Fleetwood and Corinthia again met at the great ball. The former had intended "to satisfy the formulas to gain release by a deferential bow to the great personages," but fate willed it different. He danced with Corinthia, who was "magical" and irradiated with happiness. During their third dance the great event occurred. Fleetwood offered her his hand and demanded hers in plain terms. She accepted him, and they became plighted.

The next day he left Baden. The prisoner of his word needed an airing before presenting himself to redeem it.

Corinthia went to London, where she had an uncle, an old miser who was glad to get rid of his niece. She waited two months, but Fleetwood made no sign. She was taken to the house of Admiral Fakenham, Henrietta's father, where they remained, "patiently expecting and rebuking the unmaidenliness of her expectations, as honest young women in her position used to do." Then her brother Chillon arrived in London with a message from Fleetwood, asking her if she would marry him. She says "yes."

Lord Fleetwood's message was not delivered fully and pre-

cisely. It was "curtailed" by Corinthia's uncle, the old lord, and her brother.

All London was excited by the news of this "amazing marriage." "The jewel hand of the kingdom gone in a flash to 'a raw mountain girl'! The richest, most proud, and haughty lord of England to marry the daughter of the Old Buccaneer, who had left his children nothing but a lawsuit and a book of 'maxims'!"

"Lord Fleetwood heard that Miss Kirby kept him bound. He was again the fated prisoner of his word." In reply to Lord Lendlier's hammering by post and messenger, demanding the fixing of a date for the marriage, Lord Fleetwood sent the following letter:

"MY LORD: I drive to your church-door on the fourteenth of the month at 10 A.M. to keep my appointment with Miss C. J. Kirby, if I do not blunder the initials.

"Your lordship's obedient servant,

"FLEETWOOD."

On the day of the wedding, Fleetwood duly appeared, and the ceremony occurred. From the little village church the wedded pair walked to the coach and four, which was to take them—to a prize-fight, Fleetwood being the backer of one of the pugilists. The fight over, Fleetwood told her that he had an appointment at a place twenty miles away—gave his word, and must keep it—and that she should go to a certain inn and wait for him. "I am uncertain of the time—we have all to learn to wait. So, then, good-by till we meet." A girl named Madge, sweetheart of Fleetwood's pugilist, was left with her to wait on her. Corinthia said not a word, but after Fleetwood's departure, some kind words from Madge caused her to shed tears. "Heartily she thanked the girl for the excuse to cry."

Several months passed. Fleetwood neither came nor wrote nor sent any message to Corinthia. Her expenses at the inn were paid by his orders. At last she came to London with Madge and became a lodger of Madge and her sister Sarah, who kept a little grocery-store "down Whitechapel way." Gower Woodseer and his father heard of this, and saw Corinthia. She wished an interview with her husband; it was refused. Through Woodseer, Fleetwood ordered Corinthia to quit Whitechapel and go to one of his houses; she would not obey until she had seen him personally. Meantime all London heard the story of the Whitechapel Countess (who took up missionary work among the poor, with the Dissenting preacher), and the amazing marriage, with its sequel, became the laugh of the town. The whole story of the Old Buccaneer and his Fanny was recalled and retold.

One evening Corinthia and Madge were kidnaped and taken, by Fleetwood's order, to a house guarded by his servants. Fleetwood's high-born friends disapproved of his course, but Corinthia was blamed for her obstinacy and disregard of her husband's honor and fame.

Madge escapes from the prison-house by jumping from a window and finds Gower Woodseer. He (who has become a friend of Fleetwood and his employee) releases Corinthia and accompanies her to Fleetwood's London house. He is out riding, but when Woodseer meets him and informs him of the situation, he declines to enter the house. She has the support of Henrietta and other great ladies, but Fleetwood persists in his course. He established his quarters at a hotel five minutes' walk from the wedded lady to whom the right to bear his title was granted, an interview with him refused.

After a while Corinthia sent a message—single sentence, third person—to Fleetwood, saying she would comply with his wish and go to live in his Welsh castle. He made arrangements for her comfort, but refused to let her have any money. Fleetwood, with his friend Lord Petre, a convert to Rome, started on a cruise along the Mediterranean, bound to make an inspection of Syrian monasteries. There were rumors that Fleetwood would embrace Catholicism and make over his vast wealth to the monks, and Corinthia was blamed for his dalliance with Rome.

Returning to England, Lord Fleetwood found a letter from South Wales, signed by a Welsh mine-owner and friend of Corinthia, Owain Wythan, to the effect that a son had been born to the Earl of Fleetwood. Another letter, from a friend, told him it was a "healthy boy, and the healthy mother giving him breast."

Dame Gossip was greatly excited over the news. What! fruit from this amazing marriage! Lord Fleetwood was interrogated

by his noble friends: "You will contradict nothing," he said; "you have authority from me to admit the facts."

A letter from Corinthia was shown him some time later. She would do his bidding if he would make her an allowance of some hundreds. Her brother was poor and needed money; to be a good sister, she must bargain with her husband.

Corinthia believed that her husband hated her and her child. She was afraid he might take the boy away from her. "Fleetwood had almost a desire to see the small dot of humanity which drew the breath from him." After several conversations with Woodseer, he began to think he had been unjust:

"By heaven! as felon a deed as could be done. Argue the case anyhow, it should be undone. Let her but cease to madden. For whatever the rawness of the woman, she has qualities. . . . Think of her as raw, she has the gift of rareness; forget the donkey obstinacy, her character grasps. In the grasp of her character, one inclines, and her husband inclines, to become the advocate. She has only to discontinue maddening. . . .

"Lord Fleetwood grew tolerant of the person honorably avowed as his wife. So, therefore, the barrier between him and his thoughts was broken. The thoughts carrying red roses were selected. Finally the taste to meet her sprouted. If agreeable, she could be wooed; if barely agreeable, tormented; if disagreeable, left as before."

Fleetwood formally wrote to Corinthia that the English house was ready for her. She wrote that she was unable to leave Wales on account of the illness of her neighbor and friend, Mrs. Owain Wythan. He was impatient to have her back in England. Two months later, her friend died, and she informed her lord of her consent to quit Wales.

With Corinthia near him, Fleetwood's struggle began.

"Suppose he went to her, would she be trying at domination? . . . But she would be expecting explanations before the reconciliation. The bosom of these women will keep on at its quick heaving until they have heard certain formal words, oaths to boot. How speak them?"

"His old road of the ladder appeared to Fleetwood an excellent one for alleviating explanations and effecting the reconciliation without any temporary seeming forfeit of the native male superiority. For there she is at Esslemont now; any night the window could be scaled."

But he abandoned the idea. A second scaling of the window seemed cowardly and vulgar. The romantic and wild adventure could not be repeated. There at the inn, he could remember "that face of the look of sharp steel melting into the bridal flower, when she sprang from her bed to defend herself and recognized the intruder at her window, stood smitten: 'It is my husband.'"

Fleetwood went to Esslemont and met Corinthia outside the house. They spoke of the child, then:

"Do you come in, my lord?"

"The house is yours, my lady."

"I am ready to go in a few hours, for a small income of money, for my child and me."

"Our child."

"Yes."

"If I come in?"

"I guard my rooms."

Fleetwood now offers her money for her brother; she refuses. She tells him she intends to leave his house as soon as she knows how to earn a little money or can get some. Fleetwood returns to London. He meets her again, obtains an interview with her brother, but Corinthia refuses to live with him. His name, honor, are safe with her, but he has forfeited all claims by his conduct. He expresses profound regret, he pleads the fact that his message had warned her of his disinclination to assume the duties of married life, he avows the greatest respect, admiration, love for her, but her love for him is dead.

He threatens to "go over to Rome," and society urges Corinthia to yield for the sake of her country and religion. She is almost inclined to sacrifice herself, but she learns of a piece of villainy Fleetwood had been guilty of in connection with a wager her brother Chillon had made, and she finally refuses to become reconciled to him.

Fleetwood becomes a convert to Rome, enters a monastery as a monk, and shortly thereafter dies of his austerities. Corinthia marries Owain Wythan, fulfilling the prophecy of her dead friend, Rebecca Wythan, who, before her death, had expressed her hope that Corinthia and her husband might be joined in wedlock.

MARY WILKINS AT HOME.

IN an old-fashioned farm-house, on a wide elm-bordered street, in the town of Randolph, Mass., lives Miss Mary E. Wilkins, one of America's most fascinating and successful writers of short

stories. Her middle name, which was her mother's, is Eleanor. She invariably uses only the initial letter. In this homestead Miss Wilkins has lived since her early girlhood. In an article entitled "A New England Recluse," contributed to *Donahoe's*, Mr. Albert Doyle, who has lately had the privilege of visiting the author, gives a free-hand sketch of her as she appears at home, first paying the following compliment to the genius of her pen:

"It is a joy to read her books. It is like taking a breath of fresh, pure country air 'full of sweetness, and laden with odors of the wild grape, and of new-mown hay, and of violets. You read of blue skies, and green fields, and white fields, and honest, hard-working men, and hard-working, honest women, and country girls and boys, simple and lovable, like many whom we knew in the past. And that is the sad part of her stories. We can not remember any of her characters now living with us, yet we know we have met them in the dead days, and we grieve that they are gone, and love the writer for bringing them back to us."

Mr. Doyle then tells us that Miss Wilkins has blue eyes and auburn hair, and a small, graceful figure; that her complexion is charming, and is said to be her one vanity. He describes her home, saying:

"The house is one of those square, white-painted, green-blinded edifices which marked the wealth and importance of the dweller therein half a century or so ago. It has no beauty in itself, being boldly plain and glaring, like all of its kind; but the green waving boughs of the elms and the lilacs tone it down and give it an air of quiet and reserve. There is a barn connected with the house, and a row of rambling outbuildings lends to its picturesque. A wide hay-field lies back of and beside the house, and in the barnyard is a cider press, and usually a row of shining milk-cans, airing in the sun. . . . Opposite her house is an old school building. The scene has one flaw for a picture; for modern customs have deemed it necessary to illuminate the street with incandescent lights, and to run trolley-cars in front of the door of this real old New England farmhouse. The north side of the house is occupied by Miss Wilkins. She has a reception-room and a library downstairs, and the furnishings and decorations of these rooms have many evidences of the simple yet artistic tastes that you would expect in her home. Warm colors predominate, and bright bits of bric-a-brac, comfortable couches and fauteuils, and a cheerful old-fashioned looking fireplace give an exceedingly hospitable appearance to the apartments. Here all of her stories are written, not in one particular room, for she has a desk in each of them, and writes in the room her fancy chooses."



*Your very sincerely,
Mary E. Wilkins*

(By courtesy of *Donahoe's Magazine*.)

We are told that Miss Wilkins now has so many engagements to write that she will accept no more for the present, but that with all her fame and her increasing fortune she preserves a wonderful modesty and simplicity of manner. To quote again:

"The majority of those who live near her and know her by sight display the greatest astonishment as they speak of her fame. They do not seem to understand how the little dramas, full of situations, characters, and words so familiar to them, could have given the writer such a high place in the literary world. Every newspaper utterance in regard to her is greeted with the same words of surprise. Their astonishment knew no bounds when she wrote a two-thousand-dollar prize detective story, and they are amazed when they hear a stranger from distant parts inquire if Randolph is not the home of Mary E. Wilkins. It is only very recently that they commenced to point her out on the streets to visiting friends.

"Miss Wilkins does not court notoriety. She is very retiring and modest, and says that an interviewer is a *bête noir* to her. She has always been averse to having anything of a personal or opinionative nature appear in print. She says that in regard to most subjects broached by interviewers, her opinions are not sufficiently formulated to allow of expression. Even close friends have been refused 'personal talks' for publication. She does not think that letting the world know her idea of the new woman, or the name of her favorite flower, book, or hero, will make the world wiser. She is always hospitable to writers who call upon her, and in an impersonal way will give them every assistance."

IN PRAISE OF STEPHEN CRANE.

IT is now pretty generally admitted that Stephen Crane is a "genius." Mr. Elbert Hubbard, writing for *The Lotos*, declares that he is such, and says that if pushed for a definition he would say that genius is only woman's intuition carried one step farther; that the genius knows because he knows, and if you should ask the genius whence comes this power, he would answer you (if he knew) in the words of Cassius: "My mother gave it me." Mr. Hubbard asserts that every genius has had a splendid mother, and avers that he could name a dozen great men who were ushered into this life under about the following conditions: A finely organized, receptive, aspiring woman is thrown by fate into an unkind environment. She thirsts for knowledge, for music, for beauty, for sympathy, for attainment. She has a heart-hunger that none about her understand; perhaps even her husband does not comprehend. She prays to God, but the heavens are as brass. A child is born to her. This child is heir to all of his mother's spiritual desires, but he develops a man's strength and breaks the fetters that held her fast. The woman's prayer is answered. God heard her after all. She goes to her long rest soothed only by the thought that she did her work as best she could. But after a while, far away in the gay courts of great cities, the walls echo the praises of her son, and men say, "Behold, a Genius!" Having thus intimated his belief as to the psychological endowment of his subject, Mr. Hubbard says:

"When in 1891 Stephen Crane wrote a tale called 'Maggie of the Streets,' Mr. Howells read the story, and after seeing its author, said, 'This man has sprung into life full-armed;' and that expression of Mr. Howells fully covers the case. I can imagine no condition of life that might entangle a man or woman within its meshes that Stephen Crane could not fully comprehend and appreciate. Men are only great as they possess sympathy. Crane knows the human heart through and through, and he sympathizes with its every pulsation. From the beggar's child searching in ash-barrels for treasure, to the statesman playing at diplomacy with a thought for next fall's election, Stephen Crane knows the inmost soul of each and all. Whether he is able to translate it to you or not is quite another question; but in the forty or more short stories and sketches he has written I fail to find a single false note. He neither exaggerates nor comes tardy off. "The psychologists tell us that a man can not fully comprehend a condition that he has never experienced. But theosophy ex-

plains the transcendent wisdom of genius by saying that in former incarnations the man passed through these experiences. Emerson says: 'We are bathed in an ocean of intelligence, and under right conditions the soul knows all things.' These things may be true, but the essence of Crane's masterly delineation is that he is able to project himself into the condition of others. He does not describe men and women—he *is that man*. He loses his identity, forgets self, abandons his own consciousness, and is for the moment the individual who speaks. And whether this individual is man, woman, or child, makes no difference. Sex, age, condition, weigh not in the scale."

Mr. Hubbard notes that during the latter half of the year 1895 no writing-man in America was so thoroughly hooted and so well abused as Stephen Crane. Turning the leaves of a newspaper scrap-book that is "a symposium of Billingsgate mud-balls, with Crane for a target," he finds these words used by critics in reference to "The Black Riders," Crane's first book of poems: "idiocy," "drivel," "bombast," "rot," "nonsense," "puerility," "untruth," "garbage," "hamfat," "funny," "absurd," "childish," "drunken," "besotted," "obscure," "opium-laden," "blasphemous," "indecent," "fustian," "rant," "bassoon-poetry," "swell-head stuff," "bluster," "balderdash," "windy," "turgid," "stupid," "pompous," "gasconade," "gas-house ballads," etc., etc. There are also in this scrap-book upward of a hundred parodies on the poems.

We are told that Mr. Crane is now in his twenty-fifth year; that he is a little under the average height, and is slender and slight in build, weighing scarcely 130 pounds. He is a decided blond; his eyes blue. He is a fine and reckless horseman. Further on Mr. Hubbard quotes Mr. Harold Frederic (in the *New York Times*) as saying of "The Red Badge of Courage":

"If there were in existence any books of a similar character, one could start confidently by saying that it was the best of its kind. But it has no fellows. It is a book outside of all classification. So unlike anything else is it, that the temptation rises to deny that it is a book at all. When one searches for comparisons, they can only be found by culling out selected portions from the trunks of masterpieces, and considering these detached fragments, one by one, with reference to the 'Red Badge,' which is itself a fragment, and yet is complete. Thus one lifts the best battle-pictures from Tolstoi's great 'War and Peace,' from Balzac's 'Chouans,' from Hugo's 'Les Misérables,' and the forest fight in '93,' from Prosper Merimée's assault of the redoubt, from Zola's 'La Débâcle,' and 'Attack on the Mill' (it is strange enough that equivalents in the literature of our own language do not suggest themselves), and studies them side by side with this tremendously effective battle-painting by the unknown youngster. Positively they are cold and ineffectual beside it. The praise may sound exaggerated but really it is inadequate. These renowned battle descriptions of the big men are made to seem all wrong. The 'Red Badge' impels the feeling that the actual truth about a battle has never been guessed before."

In conclusion Mr. Hubbard declares that if Stephen Crane never produces another thing, he has done enough to save the fag-end of the century from literary disgrace; "and look you, friends," he exclaims, "that is no small matter!"

A STORY illustrating the dangers of too frank artistic criticism on the part of royalty is told by the Copenhagen journals. King Oscar, of Sweden, who is not in the best odor in the Norwegian capital just at present, recently visited the annual art exhibition in Christiania, accompanied by the Crown Prince. The visitors were conducted through the galleries by Mr. Holmboe, a member of the committee, and himself a painter. On pausing before a certain canvas the Crown Prince remarked that it was a "fearful" composition. The King, after stooping to discover the artist's name, presently ejaculated with a smile, "Why the man must be mad!" The picture was by Holmboe himself, but neither of the royal visitors was aware that it was he who was showing them round. The artist felt much offended, and afterward declared that he intended to demand an apology. He was prevailed upon by the King's adjutants, however, to say nothing, in order not to embarrass his royal critics. The sequel is reported to have taken place at a banquet given in connection with the Norwegian Artists' Association, held on the same evening, when the President announced, amidst applause, that instead of proposing King Oscar's health as usual he would give that of Mr. Holmboe.

DEFECTS OF MODERN PAINTING.

THE remarkable activity and interest in all branches of art which have been noticeable during the latter half of the nineteenth century would, it seems, naturally result in some advance in the special art of painting, as well as in improvement in other departments, such as architecture and sculpture. But Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse, for one, finds that such is not the case. Writing for the *March National Review* (London), on the subject of "The Worship of the Ugly," he remarks that while progress in the other arts has been generally in consonance with the more cultivated taste of the nation, and while the whole tendency of their movement has been to increase the number of beautiful things, it is a question whether the same can be said of painting. He goes on to say:

"Of new theory, of new experiment, of new aims, of new observation, there has been much, but while of new ugliness there has been a great deal, of beauty, new or old, little or nothing; that is to say, if we mean by beauty that which has been regarded as such for some centuries, if not since the birth of art. This is true even if we confine beauty to those sources of enjoyment which are most indissolubly attached to painting among the arts—beauty of form and beauty of color. In these respects the tendency may have been toward truth, but not toward beauty, while if we regard beauty as including grace, elegance, dignity, charm of expression, poetical feeling, refinement of sentiment and humor, and many more qualities hitherto associated with what is admirable in art, we find that a great number of the younger artists, of all schools and sections of schools, not only do not seek for them, but turn their back on them apparently on principle. Unfortunately, these are qualities which, if not essential to art, are at least essential to the enjoyment of art by thousands of men and women of culture and education, and unless the stream of painters' energy returns to more wholesome channels, art, or at least the art of painting, will lose its hold on the interest of those classes which have the greatest power of disseminating good taste throughout the nation."

Indifference to subject seems to Mr. Monkhouse to be a fruitful cause of the lack of beauty in painting, and he charges that this indifference has been fostered, intentionally or unintentionally, by the example of "several men of very distinct talents, if not of genius." In this connection he says:

"Among those most often cited as prophets of what may be called the new gospel of paint are M. Degas, Mr. Whistler, and the late M. Manet. None would wish to restrain any artist of such exceptional gifts as these from full liberty to use them as their feeling prompts them. They have all done their best to throw new life into their art, to destroy stale conventions, to lop off boughs of false sentiment, and to make the language of painting pure and strong and distinct from that of any other art. Yet no artist can get away from subject any more than from his shadow, and no indifference to it can prevent him from exercising his faculty of selection, so that one may be allowed to regret that M. Degas (as M. Manet before him) should choose the victims of absinthe as subjects specially fitted for the exercise of his great powers, and show so marked a preference for the lights of the theater and the postures of ballet girls. With Mr. Whistler the case is different; his selection of subject, tho dictated no less (indeed, it seems to me much more) by his artistic feeling, is seldom if ever ugly in any sense, and tho he is very slight, he never forgets the total effect. Most even of his sketches are 'things of beauty,' not very substantial 'joys' indeed, but yet 'joys forever' to those who can taste them at all. He is truly an artist pure and simple, with a sense of his materials and tools, whether he works with the etching-needle or pastel, with water-color or oil, such as can scarcely be excelled. He has done, in a manner altogether masterly, things which no other artist has done before; he has revealed new beauties in nature and added to the resources of art. But he has also turned his back on human interests, he has done his best to dissociate art from everything but art itself, and has labored apparently for the sole end of showing what it is to be an artist, and nothing more. So far so good, as far as he himself is concerned, but what of his effect upon others? He has done more perhaps than any one else to fill

our galleries with pretentious inanities, for his many followers can not imitate the artist, but they succeed excellently in imitating the 'nothing more.'"

In conclusion, Mr. Monkhouse suggests to painters that the day may come when the taste of the painter will be generally recognized as below that of the most cultivated class. He says there is danger of this. We quote a part of his closing paragraph:

"Already he or she who demands something in a picture more than professional merit, who can not pardon all faults against taste or manners for the sake of the execution, who refuses to tolerate vulgarity because the painting is 'slick,' or to be interested in the duldest of landscapes because of its admirable 'values,' who can not admire a mean face on account of its excellent 'lighting,' and recoils from a gross 'nude' notwithstanding the pearliness of the tints—who, in a word, expects some pleasure from a work of art which the artist will not or can not give, is regarded from the art-camp as a Philistine. But the number of persons to whom such pictures yield no pleasure is not only a very large one, but includes probably the majority of men and women of good breeding and fine feeling, of culture and of intellect, and if there should come a time when the present more 'advanced' theory and practise of the painter's art prevail, and they should look in vain in our picture-galleries for the beauty, the fine taste, or any of those stimulants to imagination, or to wholesome and elevating emotion, which have from time immemorial been associated with the name of art, will not the term Philistine be more properly applied to the painters themselves?"

NOTES.

CHARLES L. DAMRELL, senior partner in the firm of Damrell & Upham, proprietors of "The Old Corner Bookstore," Boston, died at his home on March 29. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., on November 16, 1826. In 1849 he went to Boston and began work as a clerk for James Monroe & Co., book dealers. After the death of Mr. Monroe the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Damrell entered the employ of A. Williams & Co., also book dealers. In 1869 Mr. Williams bought out the firm of E. P. Dutton & Co., at "The Old Corner Bookstore," Mr. Damrell remaining at the old place, under the firm name of Crosby and Damrell. The firm continued for a little over a year, when Mr. Damrell went to the "Corner" as a partner. Later Mr. Williams sold out, and the firm became Cupples, Upham & Co., Mr. Damrell being the company. In 1886 Mr. Cupples sold out his interest, and the firm became Damrell & Upham. Mr. Damrell was never married.

"THE ineddlesome person who is never content unless he is doing something with the writings that some dead author or another preferred to withhold from the public," says *The Tribune*, "is once more to the front, and this time his tender mercies are extended to the one man in English literature who knew his own mind in regard to his books if ever a man did, Matthew Arnold." There is to be printed a series of 'Nineteenth Century Classics,' reprints 'in dainty form,' of things accessible and inaccessible to the general public. Matthew Arnold's poems are to be printed in the series, and as one of their unfamiliar treasures the publishers promise to throw in 'Alaric at Rome,' the poem with which Arnold won the Newdegate, but which he never dreamed of reprinting. The original texts of his other poems are to be presented, in calm indifference to the fact that the poet did his own editing and knew what he wanted to stand, what he wanted to suppress."

EVERY effort is being made to secure that the forthcoming Burns exhibition to be held in Glasgow during the summer months shall be a success. A sum of upward of £2,500 has already been subscribed to the guarantee fund. The committee, of which Lord Rosebery and Lord Provost Bell are respectively president and vice-president, desire, however, that the guarantee fund should amount to £5,000, and they now appeal for further subscriptions, and also for loans of pictures, manuscripts, relics, books, and other articles likely to enhance the interest and the value of the exhibition. What, one wonders, would the bard himself think of it all? queries *The Westminster Gazette*.

"MR. GLADSTONE'S refusal to write an article for *The Cosmopolitan*," says *The Bookman*, "even at the extraordinary rate of a dollar for each word, has naturally excited a good deal of attention. This offer is, we believe, the most liberal ever made by any publisher to an author, except that made by *St. Nicholas* to Tennyson, and accepted by him. Mr. Robert Bonner paid nearly this rate, however, to Dickens for the very feeble story 'Hunted Down,' originally published in the *New York Ledger* in 1861. The manuscript contained about 7,000 words, and Mr. Bonner paid for it the sum of \$5,000."

It is announced from London that Robert Buchanan's venture as his own publisher prospers. He has set up a shop in two rooms in the Soho district. He says that the whole cost of his new poem, "The Devil's Case," has been covered by trade subscriptions, and that the remaining sales will be clear profit; that by publishing for himself his profits will be at least twice as large as they would have been by having a regular publisher bring out his works.

MRS. ELIZABETH CHARLES, author of "The Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta family," "The Martyrs of Spain," and a number of other works, died at Hempstead, London, Eng., on March 29.

SCIENCE.

CATHODE OR ANODE RAYS?

THE interesting form of radiation discovered by Professor Röntgen is now called "cathodic" by a very large portion of those who write about it. Some even call the Röntgen rays plainly "cathode rays," altho the cathode rays have been known for many years and have not the same properties as those called "X rays" by their discoverer. Even Röntgen, however, tho he says that his rays are not cathode rays, asserts that they are developed by the latter. Recent experiments, on the contrary, go to show that they may be due not to rays from the cathode or negative pole of the electrical discharge in the vacuum, but from the anode or positive pole. In a recent article on the subject it was noted in this department that Professor Rowland, of Baltimore—perhaps our highest electrical authority—states positively that his experiments prove that the Röntgen rays proceed from the anode. Now comes Prof. Elihu Thomson, with confirmatory evidence. In *The Electrical Age* (March 28) he writes as follows:

"Since the first publications concerning Röntgen's discovery of the rays emanating from a Crookes tube it seems to have been assumed by most investigators that said rays have some relation to the radiant matter of Crookes which is a phenomenon of the cathodic terminal.

"Others, again, have considered that the rays discovered by Röntgen were produced at the glass surface, or during transmission through the glass, and as a consequence of the impingement of the cathode rays upon the glass, causing its fluorescence. . . .

"The writer, personally, had been led to suspect that the rays were anodic, not cathodic; for it was found that the rays when traced to their source within the tube, by methods which have been published by him, came from that terminal which during the passage of the spark discharges could not have been the cathode. . . .

"By constructing a dark tube with a screen of barium platino-cyanide the writer was able to submit to examination the various forms of Crookes tubes in his possession. Some of these, tho fluorescing strongly by the cathode rays, gave at no position with respect to the screen tube any indications of the emission of Röntgen rays, while some gave feeble indications near the anode, and in exceptional instances a strong effect was noted, not from those parts where the cathode rays made the glass fluorescent, but from other parts opposite the anode.

"The crucial test was made by placing a small patch of opaque metal upon the side of a tube opposite the anode. It was found that when the anode, the patch, and the fluorescent screen were in line, no fluorescence was obtained, altho the screen was fully exposed, as it were, to the cathode. . . .

"The writer also personally exhausted a Crookes tube by a Sprengel pump, watching with the fluorescent screen tube for the first indications of Röntgen rays. It was found that when that degree of exhaustion was reached which gave an excellent exhibition of radiant matter from the cathode, and even clear-cut shadows of objects by such rays as evidenced by the brilliant fluorescence of the glass where the rays impinged, there still was no indication of Röntgen rays even when the fluorescent screen in its dark tube was not more than a quarter of an inch from the strongly fluorescing glass wall. As, however, the exhaustion improved the indications of Röntgen rays began to be manifest, and at last they became quite pronounced. These rays seemed to originate at the anode, and altho they may possibly be deflected in the vicinity of the cathode, they otherwise proceed in straight lines from the anode and through the glass, causing fluorescence of the latter in much the same way to all appearances as the cathode rays, except that while the cathode ray fluorescence is fairly stable or stationary, the anode ray fluorescence flits about or changes its direction with every discharge, scarcely if ever repeating the same pattern of fluorescent patches on the walls of the tube or bulb.

"The significance of Röntgen's discovery is greatly enhanced and the scientific interest therein multiplied when it is recognized that there may be an entirely unsuspected radiation, not from the

cathode but from the anode; that both electrodes may emit radiations characteristic of the electric states of the terminals, and that such radiations are widely different from each other and from other known radiations. If the anode rays are longitudinal waves in the ether, what are the cathode rays? If the cathode rays are longitudinal, what are those of the anode? Is it possible that neither of them are longitudinal vibrations of the ether, and that one must now look for an explanation of the two radiations which shall be alike and yet not alike?

"In these radiations there may be again a manifestation of differences between positive and negative electrical states, which differences seem to be in some way impressed on the radiations set up in the neighborhood of the poles. There undoubtedly is a great field for research opened by the discovery of Röntgen, and it is fortunate for science that the Crookes tube he experimented with possessed a high enough vacuum to cause it to give anodic as well as cathodic rays."

THE BACTERIA OF DEAD BODIES.

THIS grewsome subject is treated of in a recent octavo volume of 210 pages by Dr. P. Megnin, a French physician, who shows that it possesses great value. By means of a study of the "fauna of the cadaver" as he calls it, the exact stage of decomposition may be found out and hence the exact time that has elapsed since death—a piece of information on which a man's life often hangs in trials for murder. *The British Medical Journal* (March 2) speaks as follows in a notice of the work:

"M. Megnin, who has been for some years associated with M. Brouardel in his medico-legal studies, gives us in this volume the results of his researches into the biology of the various insects found living in dead bodies. As a result of this work, it is now possible to determine in a most accurate manner the time of death of an individual, by an examination of the cadaver and of the successive generations of insects which are found inhabiting it. The author has established the important fact that these successive inhabitants always arrive in the same order from the time of death to that of complete disintegration of the body. He divides this period into eight stages, each characterized by a typical denizen.

"This fact he explains thus: As decomposition proceeds, there is a regular sequence of bacteria as the determining factors. The odor thus evolved, he supposes to be characteristic for each successive stage, and these odors serve to attract the particular fauna diagnostic of each of the eight stages, the members of which thus instinctively know that the body is in a fit state for their reception.

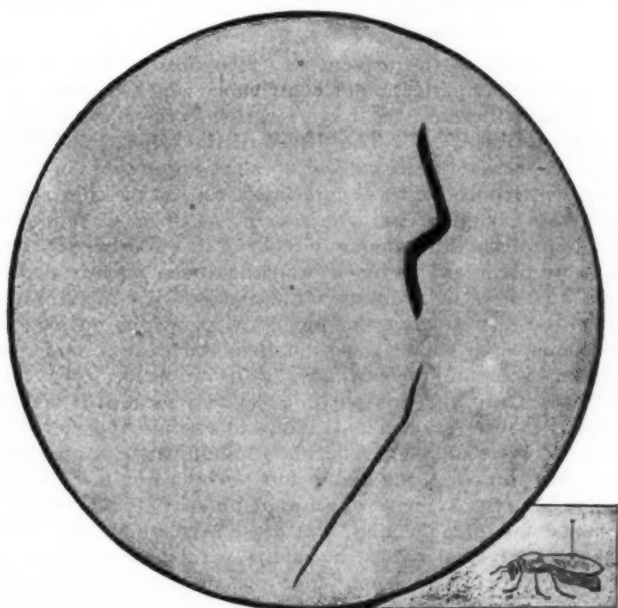
"The importance of this work from a medico-legal point of view can not be overestimated, and that it is capable of practical application the author shows by a number of interesting cases."

Bacteria in Water from Deep Wells.—"It has been a widespread popular opinion," says *The Engineering Magazine*, March, "that the purity of water obtained from deep wells, especially from deep wells of the kind known as driven wells, might be depended upon. Of late, however, there has arisen a doubt of the accuracy of this belief, and scientific investigation has now shown it to be erroneous. . . . Examination of waters from a considerable number of springs and deep wells by the distinguished bacteriologist of the Massachusetts State Board of Health has now shown that bacteria are present in water taken not only from springs and open wells, but from carefully guarded wells of quite extraordinary depth. The results of the investigations conclusively prove that Sternberg, Abott, and other high authorities were in error in believing waters from deep sources to be free from bacteria. Frankland, in his celebrated work, 'Micro-organisms in Water,' evidently had doubts, but his investigations led him to believe that such waters, altho, perhaps, not wholly free from micro-organisms, possessed a 'high degree of bacterial purity.' . . . It is difficult [says the Report of the Board] to find deep wells in uninhabited or country districts, and our results are all derived from populous areas. It is possible that other results might be obtained from wells driven in uninhabited regions. It is plain, however, that water absolutely free from bacteria is not ordinarily obtained from even deep wells, and that many deep wells contain as numerous bacteria as are found in many surface waters."

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

THE mosquito, if we are to credit the results of recent researches, has more to do with malaria than any one has hitherto imagined. In many cases it seems to be the means by which the malaria parasite escapes from the body of one victim and attains its full development preparatory to attacking that of another. We quote from *The Lancet* (London, March 21) portions of the second Goulstonian lecture, delivered before the Royal College of Physicians on this interesting subject, by Dr. Patrick Manson. He begins by stating that of two forms of the malaria parasite, the one found within the human body provides for its propagation only outside the body, while the form found outside is able to propagate only inside. How then, he asks, does the parasite escape from the blood to the outer world, where alone it is able to develop into a form suitable for attacking another victim? It seems likely that this is accomplished by the blood-sucking insects, notably by the mosquito. It is certain that the mosquito is infested by the parasite, as shown in the accompanying picture. After detailing these facts, Dr. Manson continues as follows:

"I think I have advanced many cogent reasons for believing that the plasmodium malarie on leaving man, and as a normal step in its life-history, becomes parasitic in the mosquito, and that in this insect it enters some cell—as any gregarine or coccidium would do—and probably develops into its reproductive sporulating form just as it does in the blood-corpuscles of man. What then? How can its spores get out of the mosquito so as to



SECTION OF A FILARIA IN THE STOMACH OF A MOSQUITO.

The darker object is the filaria; it has just escaped from its sheath, the more lightly shaded object above.

increase and multiply and preserve its species from extinction when in the course of nature the mosquito dies? How, too, does it spread over the land, and how does it get back to man again?

"Before attempting to answer these questions, I must first describe very briefly a passage in the life of the mosquito. The female mosquito, after she has filled herself with blood—the male insect is not a blood-sucker—seeks out some dark and sheltered spot near stagnant water. At the end of about six days she quits her shelter, and, alighting on the surface of the water, deposits her eggs thereon. She then dies, and as a rule falls into the water beside her eggs. The eggs float about for a time, and then in due course each gives birth to a tiny swimming larva. These larvæ, in virtue of a voracious appetite, grow apace, casting their skins several times to admit of growth. Later they pass into the nymph stage, during which, after a time, they float on the surface of the water. Finally, the shell of the nymph cracks along its dorsal surface and a young mosquito emerges. Standing, as on a raft, on the empty pelt the young mosquito floats on the surface of the water while its wings are drying and acquiring

rigidity. When this is complete it flies away. The young mosquito larvæ, to satisfy their prodigious appetites, devour everything eatable they come across; and one of the first things they eat if they get the chance is the dead body of their parent, now soft and sodden from decomposition and long immersion. They even devour their own cast-off skins. In examining mosquito larvæ one often comes across specimens whose alimentary canals are stuffed with the scales, fragments of limbs, and other remains of the parental insect. . . .

"As we have seen that the mosquito larva devours its own and its neighbor's exuvie, we can readily understand how, once gregarines have been introduced into a pool of water, the larval mosquitoes in that particular pool become infected by the parasite. But as the mature mosquito when she quits her nymph husk also contains numerous gregarines, we can also understand how she, too, carries the infection with her, scattering it about the country in her fæces or conveying it to any other pool where she may lay her eggs and afterward die. Her body is then devoured by her progeny or by any other mosquito larvæ that already chance to be in the pool. Along with her body, of course, the larvæ swallow any gregarine germs it may contain if they have not already been picked up by the larvæ when feeding on the mud at the bottom of the pool. Does not this little story of the gregarine indicate the way, or a way, in which that other mosquito sporozoon—the plasmodium malarie—multiplies? Does it not indicate how this parasite, in which man is so much interested, passes from mosquito to larva, from larva to mosquito, in never-ending series? Does it not indicate how the plasmodium disease of mosquitoes spreads from pool to pool and is scattered broadcast about the country, and does it not indicate how it may get back to man again?

"We can readily understand how the mosquito-bred plasmodium may be swallowed by man in water as so many disease germs are, and we can readily understand how it may be inhaled in dust. Mosquito-haunted pools dry up. The plasmodia in the larvæ, and those that have been scattered about in the water, finding themselves stranded by the drought, and so placed in a condition unfavorable for development, pass into a resting stage, just as they do when by quinin or other means man is rendered temporarily unsuited for their active life. . . . The dried sediment of the pool, blown about by winds and currents of air, is inhaled by man, and so the plasmodium may find its way back again to the host from whom its ancestors had, perhaps, started generations back. I would conjecture that on entering man and on entering the larval mosquito it develops into a flagellated spore similar to the flagellated spore into which it develops in the mosquito's stomach. In this way it would be enabled to penetrate the mucous surfaces and get into the human blood-cell. Many mosquitoes die without getting to water; all male mosquitoes die without seeking water. They may die far from water, blown away, as we know mosquitoes are, by high winds. The bodies of such mosquitoes fall in time on the soil and decompose. The parasites they contained pass into the resting stage, and in this form they also may be carried into the air by currents, or be blown about as dust, or be shaken out by man when he disturbs the soil. In this way the plasmodium may find a route back to man again. In this way, too, we may explain the occurrence of those cases of malaria which apparently, tho not really, are unconnected with swamp or stagnant water. Such is my view of the life-history of the malaria parasite, and the rôle of the mosquito with regard to it, and of the process by which man becomes infected."

This interesting discovery may bring a certain amount of consolation to the poor mortal racked by chills and fever, when he realizes that his arch enemy, the mosquito, is suffering even as he is; and, it is certainly encouraging to know that in fighting the mosquito we are also fighting the propagator and breeding-place of malaria. Systematic war on mosquitoes by killing their larvæ—for instance by spraying stagnant pools and marshes with crude petroleum—is now seen to be more necessary than ever, and when it has been persistently enough urged by scientific men, it will doubtless be carried on on a large scale.

"FRENCH," says *Science*, "is to be recognized as the official language at the twelfth International Medical Congress to be held at Moscow in August, 1897. At the general assemblies speeches may be delivered in other European languages. The sectional papers and discussions must be either in French, German, or Russian. The exclusion of English will probably interfere with the attendance of members from Great Britain and America."

FISHING BY ELECTRICITY.

THE action of the electric current on fishes has suggested to *Cosmos* (Paris) a method of fishing by electricity, which it describes apparently for the purpose of calling attention to the facts on which it is founded, rather than with any serious intention of recommending it for practical use. We translate the article below:

"We described the other day the astonishing evolutions of tadpoles subjected to the action of an induction current. *L'Étincelle Électrique* now gives us the means of utilizing the same effects in the case of fishes.

"In the glass prison of an aquarium swim peacefully several small fish. You approach, armed with two metal plates connected to the two poles of a small Ruhmkorff coil.

"You plunge the two plates in the aquarium, one on each side, at A and B. The innocent victims, suspecting nothing of your evil designs, manifest at first a little fear mingled with curiosity, but soon resume the peaceful course of their graceful evolutions.

"The zincs of your battery having been lowered so as just to touch the liquid, and the screw of your coil regulated so that its point is not in perfect contact with the vibrator, you draw the latter over against the coil and then let go. There result a few vibrations each followed by a contact, and consequently by the

sending of a few brief induction currents through the liquid of the aquarium. The fish seem struck with madness. With an expression which if you are a physiognomist you will certainly find to be that of astonishment, they execute a frenzied *saraband* in their prison.

"But this is only a foretaste of what awaits the poor creatures, victims of your passion for electro-physiology.



ACTION OF AN ALTERNATING CURRENT ON FISH.

"Immerse your zincs entirely and screw up the vibrator-screw so that the coil will work normally. Then there is no more anger among the poor fish, but resignation; as soon as they pass between the two fatal plates, they rise to the surface, bellies upward. The effect is very striking, and curious to observe.

"Nevertheless, it is only the appearance of death, perhaps only a trick; if you have not used a very powerful battery, whenever the current ceases, whenever you stop the vibrating hammer with your finger, the fishes turn over, and as soon as you let the vibrator go, they turn belly upward again and rise once more to the surface. Let us hope that you have some humanity and that after a few experiments of this kind you will put them back in the brook where they were born.

"What an ideal manner of fishing, if generalized a little! We should only have to immerse, between the two banks of a stream, two plates connected with an alternating current machine of sufficient strength, and at each throb of the current we should see rising to the surface all the fish that were passing between the two plates. We should only have to take our pick and collect those that we should choose.

"There would be only one obstacle—the fishery laws!"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DIFFUSION OF METALS.—"Professor Roberts-Austen has obtained some singular experimental results connected with the mobility of solid metals," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "Many experimenters in England, especially Professor Graham and Lord Kelvin, have studied the diffusion of gases and saline solutions, and Professor Roberts-Austen measured the rate at which certain metals will penetrate each other. He finds that solid gold, for instance, will diffuse into and move about slowly in lead, even at the ordinary temperature of the air, and with considerable rapidity if the lead be warmed, tho far from melted. Evidence as to the presence of wandering atoms in a solid possesses much interest now that views as to the nature of metals and other solids have been extended by the discovery that certain rays of light will penetrate them."

IS THERE A "VITAL FORCE"?

BELIEF in a special "vital force," such as was almost universally supposed in olden times to control the processes that go on within the body, is now generally discarded by physiologists. The change of belief took place at about the same time that the great advance in physical science was made possible by Helmholtz's enunciation of the doctrine of the conservation of energy. This parallel revolution in physiology is described by Dr. Burdon Sanderson in *Science Progress* (March), in an article entitled "Ludwig and Modern Physiology," giving credit to this German physiologist for his labors in advancing the new doctrines. According to Professor Sanderson the proof of the non-existence of a special "vital force" lies in the demonstration of the adequacy of the known sources of energy in the organism to account for the actual day-by-day expenditure of heat and work; in other words, on the possibility of setting forth an energy balance-sheet, in which the quantity of food which enters the body in a given period (hour or day) is balanced by an exactly corresponding amount of heat produced or external work done. He thinks that this demonstration has at last been successfully accomplished, and that we have the experimental proof that in the process of life there is no production or disappearance of energy, and that food is the sole and adequate source of the energy which we day by day or hour by hour disengage, whether in the form of heat or of external work.

Until very recently this was the accepted physiological view—which, as Dr. Sanderson is careful to tell us, has no bearings upon belief in design. He says:

"Physiologists of the present day recognize as fully as their predecessors that perfection of contrivance which displays itself in all living structures, the more exquisitely the more minutely they are examined. . . . The disuse of the teleological expressions which were formerly current does not imply that the indications of contrivance are less appreciated, for, on the contrary, we regard them as more characteristic of organism as it presents itself to our observation than any other of its endowments. But, if I may be permitted to repeat what has been already said, we use the evidences of adaptation differently. We found no explanation on this or any other biological principle, but refer all the phenomena by which these manifest themselves to the simpler and more certain physical laws of the universe.

"Why must we take this position? First, because it is a general rule in investigations of all kinds to explain the more complex by the more simple. The material universe is manifestly divided into two parts, the living and the non-living. We may, if we like, take the living as our norma, and say to the physicists, You must come to us for laws, you must account for the play of energies in universal nature by referring them to evolution, descent, adaptation. Or we may take these words as true expressions of the mutual relations between the phenomena and processes peculiar to living beings, using for the explanation of the processes themselves the same methods which we should employ if we were engaged in the investigation of analogous processes going on independently of life. Between these two courses there seems to me to be no third alternative, unless we suppose that there are two material universes, one to which the material of our bodies belongs, the other comprising everything that is not either plant or animal."

Until recently, as we have said, this was the prevailing view. But there has recently arisen in Germany a school whose members call themselves the "New Vitalists," who have brought forward not the old idea of a vital force but a new one, that is due to taking a somewhat different point of view from that of the materialistic scientist—a point of view exemplified by Professor Ostwald in his address combating "Scientific Materialism," recently quoted in these columns. The views of this school are thus summarized by *The Hospital*:

"It is not now suggested that vital force makes the elements perform in opposition to ordinary laws, but it is maintained that under the influence of improved methods of research certain

processes which had been regarded as entirely physical or chemical do not conform so precisely as they were expected to do to physical or chemical laws—that there is a something still unexplained. To the question, How is this? the 'Neo-Vitalists' answer at once that these abnormalities occur in consequence of cells acting in obedience not to physical laws but to vital ones—to internal laws which are special to themselves.

"This, however, is but pushing the question one step farther back, for before cell activities can be separated from chemico-physical processes it must be shown that they do not also, as does the body as a whole, use up energy in one form in the act of manifesting it in another. That matter in the form of living cells acts differently from the same matter in the form of dead ones every one admits. Each cell is a special machine to do special work, which doubtless could not be done in any other way; but to say that, because we can not as yet see the exact method by which this is done, and because its work is different from what can be done by anything else, its atoms are subject to different laws, can not logically be separated from that older vitalism which fled in every difficulty to 'vital force,' was contented with explaining one unknown thing by another, and is now discredited."

It will be seen that the Neo-Vitalists are in favor neither with Dr. Sanderson nor with the editors of *The Hospital*.

The New Photography in Court.—"An interesting and novel case, in which the 'X' rays practically decided the point, was tried by Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury at Nottingham the other day," says *The Hospital*, London. "Miss Ffolliott, a burlesque and comedy actress, while carrying out an engagement at a Nottingham theater early in September last, was the subject of an accident. After the first act, having to go and change her dress, she fell on the staircase leading to the dressing-room and injured her foot. Miss Ffolliott remained in bed for nearly a month, and at the end of that time was still unable to resume her avocation. Then, by the advice of Dr. Frankish, she was sent to University College Hospital, where both her feet were photographed by the 'X' rays. The negatives taken were shown in court, and the difference between the two was convincingly demonstrated to the judge and jury. There was a definite displacement of the cuboid bone of the left foot, which showed at once both the nature and the measure of the injury. No further argument on the point was needed on either side, and the only defense, therefore, was a charge of contributory carelessness against Miss Ffolliott. Those medical men who are accustomed to dealing with 'accident claims'—and such claims are now very numerous—will perceive how great a service the new photography may render to truth and right in difficult and doubtful cases. If the whole osseous system, including the spine, can be portrayed distinctly on the negative, much shameful perjury on the part of a certain class of claimants, and many discreditable contradictions among medical experts will be avoided. The case is a distinct triumph for science, and shows how plain fact is now furnished with a novel and successful means of vindicating itself with unerring certainty against opponents of every class."

An Indication of Foul Air.—"In the Zurich industrial exposition," says *Gaea* (Leipsic, January), an air-tester is exhibited, which shows whether and in what degree the air in a workshop is contaminated. The apparatus consists of an air-tight closed glass vessel filled with a red fluid. Through a glass tube that dips into the liquid and is bent at the top a drop falls every 100 seconds on a cord that hangs beneath and that is somewhat stretched by a weight. The fluid from which the drop comes has the property of changing its red color to white by the action of carbonic acid. The more carbonic acid there is in the air the quicker this change in color takes place. If the air is very foul the drop becomes white at the upper end of the cord, while the change of color corresponding to a slight proportion of carbonic acid does not take place till the drop has run farther along the cord. The exact condition of the air can be ascertained by observing a scale that is placed alongside the cord and that is divided into convenient parts, bearing the designations, 'extremely bad,' 'very bad,' 'passable,' 'pure.' This is surely a very useful device, and should be found in every factory, every workshop, and every place where persons are crowded together."

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Difference of Temperature between Water and its Inhabitants.—"This," says *Gaea* (Leipsic, April), "has already been investigated by many experimenters with ordinary thermometers, but the results were as different as possible. Some held that the creatures in water were warmer than the water itself; others found that the water was warmer than its inhabitants, and still others maintained that both were of the same temperature. Herr P. Regnard has now made new measurements by thermo-electric methods. He thrust into a fish that was swimming in an aquarium a needle consisting of a thermo-electric element, one of whose junctions remained outside in the water. The whole was so arranged that the thermo-element could be carried about by the fish without breaking connections. The fish, at first somewhat restless, soon became still, and swam about quietly as before; then the circuit, which contained a galvanometer, was suddenly closed, and thus it was shown [by the absence of deflection in the galvanometer] that the temperature in the fish was almost exactly that of the water. [For if there had been a difference, the junction in the fish and the one in the water would have been unequally heated, and a thermo-electric current would have been generated.] The equality of temperature observed by Dutrochet, Humboldt, and others is thus confirmed by the latest researches."

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Influence of Salts on the Sprouting of Seeds.—"Experiments have been carried out by Bruttini on this subject and the results are thus described by *Prometheus*, as quoted in the *Revue Scientifique* (February 22): "The experiments were tried in the following manner: 15 seeds were placed for twenty-four hours in solutions of 1 to 2 per cent. of different salts, and then compared, in respect to germination, with 15 other similar seeds kept for the same time in pure water. At the end of four days all these last had sprouted, while the others gave variable results. With saltpetre, the 15 seeds sprouted in equal degree, while with mercuric chlorid not one sprouted. Cooking salt exercised a marked injurious effect, and so did phosphate of potash, while permanganate of potash had only a very weak effect. Chlorid of iron in a two-per-cent. solution destroyed all germination; with a one-per-cent. solution only two of the seeds sprouted."

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A HEALTHY infant sleeps most of the time during the first few weeks," says *The New York State Medical Journal*, "and in the early years people are disposed to let children sleep as they will. But from six or seven years old, when school begins, this sensible policy comes to an end, and sleep is put off persistently through all the years up to manhood and womanhood. At the age of ten or eleven the child is allowed to sleep only eight or nine hours, when its parents should insist on its having what it absolutely needs, which is ten or eleven at least. Up to twenty a youth needs nine hours' sleep, and an adult should have eight. Insufficient sleep is one of the crying evils of the day. The want of proper rest and normal conditions of the nervous system, and especially the brain, produces a lamentable condition, deterioration in both body and mind, and exhaustion, excitability, and intellectual disorders are gradually taking the place of the love of work, general well-being, and the spirit of initiative."

SAWDUST BRIQUETS.—"Briquets made from coal-dust are likely to find a rival in localities where wood-sawing is largely carried on," says *The Railway Review*. "Good fuel is now being made from wood sawdust, and there is no reason why sawdust, if well agglomerated, should not make excellent briquets. They are said to be successfully manufactured in Germany, and in an exceedingly simple manner. When well heated the sawdust becomes sticky owing to its resinous properties, and then it is compressed into suitable blocks in the usual way. One man with a machine driven by two-horse power can turn out about 9,000 briquets per day. We should be inclined to doubt the cohesive properties of the sawdust itself. All woods are not alike as regards resin, and in most cases the addition of a small percentage of resin or some other inflammable agglomerant might be advantageous."

"A WIND velocity of eighty-two miles per hour," says *The Engineering News*, "was reached for one minute during the storm of March 4, in New York city. This is said to be the highest velocity on record at the New York station of the Weather Bureau. During four days of the storm the wind velocity ranged from 35 to 45 miles per hour. The aggregate wind record for the month of February at this station was 14,402 miles, an average of about 20.7 miles per hour."

REGARDING the tea-cigarettes said to be smoked with disastrous results by ladies in England, *The Hospital* says: "An American contemporary acquaints us with a new habit said to be acquired by English ladies. This is the smoking of cigarettes made of tea. These pernicious articles are accused of engendering many nervous maladies. As yet we have failed to meet with a specimen of these cigarettes, or to hear of any one who has either seen or used one."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE SALVATION ARMY AS A RIVAL OF THE CHURCH.

WHILE the Salvation Army was operating without any sign of discord in its ranks, it may have seemed ungracious to criticize its plan. At any rate little or nothing was then said in opposition to its claims and projects. But since the late secession movement a number of persons have felt free to express thoughts which have evidently been in mind for some time. Among these critics is the Rev. John B. Devins, who is pastor of a Presbyterian mission-church in a district in this city where the characteristics of the slums are to be found, and who is vouched for by *The Independent*, for which he writes on this subject, as one of the best-informed men in the city. The editor of *The Independent* summarizes Mr. Devins's communication by saying that his criticism of the Salvation Army is not due to jealousy; that his chief point against the Army is that while many believe it to be the preeminent if not the exclusive agency for the salvation of the submerged classes, it really does most among the people who are commonly understood to be within reach of the churches. He denies that it is the only organization that engages in rescue-work, and names a number of missions, denominational and undenominational, which have long been working among the lowest and most degraded classes. He intimates that the Army is seeking more and more its constituency and its supporters among the middle and higher classes, and that it is drawing more from the churches than it is contributing to them. Among other things, Mr. Devins says:

"The officers and the friends of the Army say that they reach a class of people, meaning the lower order socially, that the church can not reach. A careful study of city mission work here and elsewhere leads the writer to take direct issue with this statement. The claim has been made so frequently and so persistently that it is generally believed that the Salvation Army is far more successful in reaching the lowest class of people than is any other religious organization, or all others combined. It is true that men from the lodging-houses and men without lodgings, and now and then a friendless woman, profess conversion—many of them do so frequently; but the lodging-house men and the so-called tramps and the women of the street also gather in the missions and the churches especially designed for this class of people. St. Bartholomew's Mission, in Forty-second Street; the Madison Square Mission, in Third Avenue; the Galilee Mission, in Twenty-third Street; the Tabernacle of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, in Broome Street; the Florence Mission and the Industrial Christian Alliance, in Bleecker Street, and the Bowery Mission—these and other religious movements are carrying on the same kind of rescue work that the Salvation Army has been supposed to be doing almost exclusively.

"But what about the Slum Corps in Cherry Street? It is doing a most excellent work, and so is the McAuley Mission, just around the corner in Water Street. The devotion shown by the young women who try to make the people believe that by wearing patched clothing, and living in bare rooms, they are on the same social level with the frowsy, dirty women who live next door to the one occupied by these refined women, is pointed out as a mark of special grace. But is there no heroism and no devotion, and this without hypocrisy, displayed by the men and women who dress in a becoming manner, and live and work among the same class of people, as the Delaney sisters, for example, live and work in the Catherine Street Mission in South Street, or as the brave Avery did in the Mariners' Temple, until he laid down his life for the unhappy people bordering on Chatham Square?

"While the work of the Salvation Army is generally understood to have been carried on among the lower classes, which it was organized to reach—the unchurched classes so-called—and while workers and money have been secured to reach people from this class, the most aggressive work of the Army, in the opinion of many, has been among the wage-earning and the so-called upper classes; and its chief attention has been directed toward the

members of churches whom it has flattered and won away from their first love, thus weakening the churches of the many denominations, whose representatives have been contributing money for its support. One does not need to be a constant attendant at the meetings in the headquarters in Fourteenth Street, for instance, or even those held in the Cooper Union Hall on Sunday evenings, to know that the great majority of those who are reached in these meetings are in no sense 'from the gutters,' to use General Booth's suggestive phrase."

Mr. Devins asserts that the Salvation Army meetings in Cooper Union have not been supported, as has generally been supposed, by the free-will offering of non-churchgoers, who could not find a welcome in any church and were glad to hire a hall in which they might worship God. He says that the rent of the hall for the Army has been borne for years by a certain philanthropist who mistakenly thought that he was providing a place of public worship for those who had no church to go to. Mr. Devins states that at least twenty-five persons are known by himself who left their own churches and went to the Cooper Union meetings. He points out that the great building in Fourteenth Street was not built by the free-will offerings of men and women raised from the slums, but is chiefly the gift of men and women prominent in the several Christian churches of this city, who believed that they were aiding an institution which was doing a kindred work with the Church of Christ, if indeed it was not doing a work which the church could not do. He then says:

"While the Salvation Army is a rival to the church, it is the belief of many persons who have given its system careful study that it offers a poor substitute for church privileges. The pastor of a leading church in this city was invited to speak at a parlor conference where the work of the Army was to be considered. Before he accepted the invitation he wrote to the prominent official who invited him, asking the attitude of the Army on these points: (1) The sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper, (2) the Ministry of the Word, and (3) the relation of the members of the Army to individual churches. The reply was diplomatically worded, and was in substance: (1) We do not observe the sacraments mentioned, but we have what we consider a substitute for them; (2) we have no ordained ministry, but we have what we consider a substitute for that; (3) we do not say that the soldiers shall leave the churches with which they have been connected, but we place upon each soldier so much work that he has no time to attend to the duties of church-membership. The pastor did not speak at the conference. In regard to the third reply, it should be added that the position of the Army, according to the statement of the representative of General Booth in London, made to the writer last October, is that an officer can no more belong to the Army and to a church than a minister can belong to two denominations. When it is considered that the command of the Savior to his disciples to baptize all nations in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost is deliberately set aside and another service substituted, and that the command to observe the Lord's Supper is apparently disregarded, the statement that the Army is a rival of the church will hardly be questioned."

We select several passages from the closing part of Mr. Devins's article, as follows:

"All that has been said about the Salvation Army as an institution applies equally to the new movement headed by Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth, who practically say now that they are to leave 'the gutter,' as General Booth charged that they had done two years ago, and are to work in the churches and among the middle classes, as they have been doing for many years, tho not openly as they propose to do now. . . .

"Let the weaker churches in the district below Fourteenth Street, and those along the river fronts, east and west as far north as the Harlem, receive that backing, moral and financial and personal, which is now given by church people to the movement or movements known by the name of one individual or by two of the same family, and it is the belief, founded upon sixteen years of study of the Salvation Army and its methods in this city, that more will be done for the spiritual uplifting of the people than is now done by those whose chief attractions are noise and color."

A UNITARIAN VIEW OF "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

THE claims of the "Christian Scientists" have been the subject of discussion for a number of years in various circles, secular and religious, generally with a strongly adverse and antagonistic tone. There is no exception to this trend of opinion in the lengthy editorial consideration which *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston) gives to the subject in a current issue. After reviewing some of the special and characteristic doctrines of the Scientists, *The Register* says:

"The fact remains that 'Christian Science,' like all error, involves a narrowing of the life. So far as men go on that track, they make their ideal a sort of Hindu passivity, or asceticism. Do they not pronounce all sensation an illusion? Now, while it is quite true that the life of the physical senses is not man's higher life, while materialism is always a peril, nevertheless God gives us material things, and our senses to match them, whereby to learn and to grow. Using material things as our counters, we learn all spiritual values. We learn by the fact of material differences. The child learns a moral lesson as soon as he learns to love to be clean. He finds this a world of weights and measures and limits. No juggling will make a pint contain a quart. No magic will lift a stone from the ground. Nothing but skill will make the joint fit truly. Nothing less than accuracy will serve in the machine-shop. No flight of imagination will make a rotten timber sustain the floor, or, if the floor gives way for want of honest support, will relieve the builder from the consequences of fraud. We like and respect such a world as this. We would rather be hurt on occasion, living in it, than run away from it, or by jugglers' tricks try to think part of it out of sight. We would decidedly prefer to run our risk of its poisons than to lose our senses altogether, and not know the contrasts and differences, the sweetnesses, too, the flavors and beauties, by which God speaks to us. We hold that the whole of His message is good for us, and not such part only as we may fancy to hear. Yes, we distinctly prefer the ideal of a Christ, suffering *real* pain for love's sake, to a mere wonder-worker, who, according to the theory of this strange 'science,' ought not to have suffered a pang. For it may be the most vulgar materialism to wish a world in which one shall be perfectly comfortable, and shall not pay any cost for one's ease: whereas, to meet pain, and yet to count it gain, as Paul did, for love's sake, to seek the fullest consciousness, and scorn not to pay all the price that makes life precious—this is what, it seems to us, the ideal sons of God would always propose."

FALSE CHRISTS OF TO-DAY.

IN an editorial on the various false conceptions of Christ which obtain among men at the present time, *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) reverts to the fact brought out by the four evangelists that men were constantly attracted to Christ during His life on earth by the notion that they might use Him in some way for their own ends. Some hoped that He would lead to the realization of some of their social theories; others cherished the idea that Jesus might prove to be the maker of their political fortunes; and others still saw in His leadership a promise of wealth and earthly preferment. When it became evident to any of these followers that the mission of Christ was not what they had conceived it to be, they left Him. Continuing from considerations like these *The Watchman* says:

"It is strange how the spiritual phenomena of the first century repeat themselves in the nineteenth. If we were required to place a finger upon a marked feature of the Christianity of our day, we should touch the almost universal attempt to form a conception of Christ based on the phases of His teaching and life which happen to be congenial to a class. Camille Desmoulins spoke of Christ as '*le bon sans-culotte Jésus*.' The labor agitators of America and England have taken up the same idea, and they cheer 'the Carpenter of Nazareth,' or 'the Galilean peasant.' We could cite a dozen books written in the interests of Socialism which assume that Christ's chief mission was to denounce the rich and to espouse the cause of democracy. A Christ who will raise wages, or shorten working hours, or help on a strike, as a recent writer has said, 'is the man for us.' Careful thinkers are by no

means free from the tendency to frame, out of the materials furnished in the Gospels, an ideal Christ that accords with their notions, while they summarily discard all the knowledge we have of Him which does not fit into the mosaic they fashion from parts of the Gospel narrative. Even a writer of such charm and insight as Rev. John Watson—Ian Maclaren—in his brilliant article, 'Jesus, Our Supreme Teacher,' appears to assume that the Sermon on the Mount contains all that is indispensable to the thought of Jesus. And we know of men, to be classed as theologians more distinctively, who have magnified one aspect of Christ's teaching out of all proportion to other teachings which are equally prominent in the inspired record.

"The truth of the matter is that the New Testament gives us a portraiture of Jesus which it is our principal business to seek to understand and follow. The moment we say, 'I will follow "the Carpenter of Nazareth,"' or 'I will follow "the Christ of the Mountain Instruction,"' we are not following Christ at all but our own notions corroborated by certain aspects of the divine life. The revealed life is not authoritative with us. If we are at liberty to pick and choose out of the materials furnished us by the evangelists, and fashion a Christ who denounces the rich, but who did not rebuke the poor; who deals gently with a sinful woman, but who does not reveal the exceeding sinfulness of sin; who teaches social emancipation, but does not teach that the way to it is by the cross—let us, at least, have the common honesty not to seek to transfer the authority of Jesus to our maimed caricatures of what He was. Let us frankly say: 'I have derived these ideas which I accept from Jesus, but I am not a disciple of the Christ of the New Testament; I consider myself at liberty to reject any aspect of His teaching that does not commend itself to me.' That, at least, is an intelligible position. It puts our individual preferences above the authority of the Son of Man and the Son of God."

IS IT WISE TO "ENDOW" A CHURCH?

A LADY has given \$60,000 and purposes to add \$40,000 more, for the benefit of the Central Church in Chicago, of which Prof. David Swing once was, and Dr. Hillis now is, pastor. It is not yet determined just how the interest of the money shall be used. It has been suggested that the sum may endow the pastor, but it is said that the pastorate needs no endowment. Touching this subject *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* remarks:

"As a rule, endowments for churches are not wise or best. They generally undermine personal effort, and induce those who are willing to give money to abate their gifts. At any rate, such endowments operate to diminish, if not to destroy, that degree of beneficence which needs the stimulus of persuasion. The eager givers of any church are in the minority, and the aggregate of necessary cash comes from those who require more or less of argument and repeated urging. Those who give for any cause with ready or unready consent, alike have increased interest in projects in behalf of which they part with their treasure. Therefore, a policy that decreases the number of benefactors diminishes the number of people who would give their hearts to the cause because it has commanded their dollars. Through that simple but unfailing law, all endowments tend to rob the church of both followers and money. God loves a cheerful giver because the latter is cheerful, and not alone because he has opened his pocket. Treasure is valuable, but consecrated and unselfish hearts are far more dear to God, who planted every gold and silver mine in the universe and could draw upon them if He chose. The wise and divine Ruler of the world, and Head of the church, prefers to conduct his enterprises with the current gifts of His people. Beneficence is His running stream. He does not ask men to give their working capital to His treasury, but He does insist that He shall have His due and liberal shares of incoming interest on consecrated capital. Scripture tithes are dividends, and not lumps taken from a man's 'plant.'"

In an article on the Christian Endeavor Society in *The Christian Observer* of Louisville, the writer says: "At a recent meeting of our Southern Assembly about seventy-five of its members attended a meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society of the church in which the Assembly was meeting. It was hard to realize that they were in a Southern Presbyterian church when it was found that one young woman conducted the meeting, and the other female members did most of the talking and offered most of the prayers. The Southern Presbyterian Church has better use for its women than to train them up for public speakers or preachers, for it wants them just where the Bible puts them."

WHO AND WHAT THE STUNDISTS ARE.

NONE of the churches, sects, and sectlets now persecuted by the Orthodox Church of Russia through the political authorities enjoy the sympathies of Christian hearts everywhere as do the Stundists. So contradictory have been the reports concerning the numerical strength and the doctrinal status of these peculiar people, these native Protestants and religious Dissenters in the empire of the Czar, that the recent brochure of the French professor, G. Godet, based upon careful study, is warmly welcomed for furnishing reliable data. In substance, he reports as follows:

The Stundists, who since 1870 have been the special object of Orthodox persecution, are an evangelical and Protestant church with Reformed tendencies. In the Lord's Supper they see only a memorial feast, and most of them reject infant baptism. In fact, not a few of them will have nothing to do with the Sacraments at all. Their all in all is the Bible, which they read and study most diligently, both at home and in their meetings. Since 1864 they have published the New Testament in a pocket edition, and this is found in everybody's possession. They are not skilled theologians and as a consequence indulge in some religious peculiarities. They refuse to take part in war, and regard the taking of interest as sin. They are also not satisfied with the existing agrarian property laws, and undoubtedly their ideas in this regard furnish the authorities with the basis for considering the Stundists in the light of a communistic or even an anarchistic sect. And yet the Czar has no subjects so industrious, so moral, so order-loving and peaceful as are the Stundists. They are noted for their cleanliness, honesty, and temperance. From the very outset they have banished that curse of the Russian peasant—intoxicating liquors.

The Stundists have no common confession of faith. They acknowledge only the Bible, in the interpretation of which, however, they do not entirely agree. They also have a fixed organization. In accordance with the biblical precedent, they have presbyters and elders at the head of their congregations, for which offices they select older and experienced men. These take the lead in public services and officiate at marriages and funerals. Altho not theologically educated, they are expected to be thoroughly at home in the Scriptures. These officers too are enjoined to visit the congregation and further the unity of the Spirit. Subordinate to them are the deacons, usually active young men, who occasionally take the place of the elders in the conduct of public worship. They also keep the records of the congregations and look to the needs of the young and of the sick. Naturally these elders and deacons do not constitute a clerical order, but they labor with their hands and serve in the congregation without any remuneration. This organization has been seriously disturbed by the persecutions of recent years, as the Russian state and church authorities aimed their blows first and foremost at the leaders of the Stundists.

The public services of the Stundists are unique. They have no regular churches, but worship in some hall or generally in the largest room of some private house. At one end there is a table and a chair for the elder. When the members enter they salute each other with the kiss of fraternal love. Women and men sit apart. Then a hymn is sung, and it is claimed by those who have attended that the singing of the Stundists is especially good. Some of the hymns have been translated into English. After the hymn the elder reads a chapter out of the Bible and explains it, and each one present is privileged to make remarks. The women, in compliance with St. Paul's injunction, are required to be silent auditors. They, however, are allowed to pray in public, which is always done in a kneeling posture. The services are closed with the Lord's Prayer.

Very significant is the Stundist order of marriage. The parents of the bride and bridegroom present the couple to the elder. The bride is first asked if she wishes to enter the estate of holy matrimony with this young man, and if she loves him, and if she is taking this step of her own free-will and under no compulsion, not even that of her parents. When the bridegroom has answered similar questions a hymn is sung and a prayer is spoken. Then the elder tells the couple to embrace each other and to grasp the right hands. This ends the ceremony. Of course this ceremony is not recognized by the law of Russia, as only the Russian church can legally perform this ceremony.—*Translated and condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"ELIGIBILITY OF WOMEN" SEEMS TO BE COMING.

RETURNS from conferences now voting on the amendment to make women eligible to membership in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church strongly indicate the success of the measure. So says *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago), which further remarks that representative and significant groups of conferences are now voting quite unlike as they did four years ago. We are told that summaries unsurpassed for promptness and accuracy show a large majority in favor of "eligibility." We quote from the editorial:

"If it appears that our sisters are to be made eligible to the body in question, we are sure that thousands will rejoice because of the manner in which it will have been done. The change which will have been accomplished will be a change in the constitution of the church, and not in the constitution of the General Conference. The *Northwestern* has held from the first that it does not object to the admission of the women if the church so consents in the manner provided by the constitution of the church. The General Conference has no constitution. The Senate of the United States has no constitution. The House of Representatives has no constitution. However, the United States have a constitution, and the church has a constitution. Both these create certain bodies for legislative and administrative purposes, and the powers and limits of these are defined by the constitutions respectively. In the issue, which now promises to be settled within a month, the church will have clearly ordained according to law what shall be the possible and proper material from which the General Conference may be composed. Since there can then be no further question concerning the eligibility of women, all in the church will have reason for profound gratitude that the new movement has not infringed the law of the church. Whatever be one's opinion concerning the expediency of woman's presence in the body, all will have grounds for gratulation that no law has been broken by their admission."

Recalling the fact that "grave prophecies" were made thirty years ago with respect to the admission of masculine laymen, the editor continues:

"Grave prophecies were made thirty years ago with respect to the admission of masculine laymen. The success of that measure came in due time, and no trouble followed it. Other questions relate to the presence of women in the General Conference, but we shall be impressed by the fact that the change, however great, has yet been effected through the deliberate convictions of the church, after long deliberation and debate, and by the slow and difficult processes ordained by our law. That fact will seem to contain many indications of providence which we must accept as of God. Had the measure been rushed through the body with undue haste and without proper consideration, the outcome might have been questioned. As it is, we are profoundly grateful that the right thing will have been done—in the right way. . . . We do not believe that the Scripture will have been disobeyed or disregarded. Otherwise, we could never have advocated the measure. We, therefore, shall accept the verdict as reasonable, expedient, safe, and not in any way or degree contrary to God's word."

RESULT OF THE CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN ENGLAND.

I N our last issue we quoted briefly from an article on "Cardinal Manning and the Catholic Revival," by Dr. A. M. Fairbairn, in *The Contemporary Review*. The article in question is a close study of Cardinal Manning's career as reflected in Mr. Purcell's "Life." The closing part of it contains some thoughts which may be found interesting. Dr. Fairbairn says that with the passing of Manning the time has come for gathering up the lessons of what is called the Oxford Movement, and the Catholic revival which it is said to have effected. Concerning this movement and its results, Dr. Fairbairn says:

"It has not done, at least as yet, for the Roman Catholic Church all that was either feared or hoped. It has made the

English people kindlier to Catholics, but not to Roman Catholicism. For this the latter has itself greatly to blame. It did not know the time of its visitation. It doubted where it ought to have believed, and believed where it ought to have doubted. It sacrificed the church to the Papacy, and lost England through its belief in Rome and its use of Roman methods. This book [the *Life of Manning*] is full of evidence that a Catholicism seated at Rome, or, indeed, with a head localized anywhere, can never again govern the world. To rule the Middle Ages was a relatively simple thing; Europe, Southern and Western, was but a little place, homogeneous, with all its parts easily reached, and all its forces so concentrated as to be easily controlled. But the Christian world to-day is another matter; vast, populous, diversified, full of many minds, and all minds touched with a freedom that ecclesiastical authority can not bind. Government of all from the center has ceased to be possible; all that survives of it is appearance and make-believe. For the center must be got to do as the provinces require; and so the authorities in the provinces negotiate and intrigue at the center that their will may be done there, in order that what seems its will may be done with them. Then, the attitude of Catholicism to thought is a radical weakness. The less it can mingle with the world in the free marts of knowledge, the less will the world mind what it says. The authority that does not speak reasonable things reason will not hear. And Catholic thought taken as a whole is a peculiarly sectional thing, apologetical, polemical, standing outside the large movement of modern literature and science. Within Catholicism itself, then, there seems to us no promise of victory over the mind, or control over the destinies, of our people. But it is possible that forces outside her ranks may repeat by and by the story of fifty years ago. As the danger of the Low Church party was its affinity with Dissent, the danger of the High Church is its affinity with Rome; and affinity has a trick of turning into identity. But one thing is certain, the English people are, and intend to remain, masters of their own religion in their own churches, and they, and not the clergy, will be the arbiters of our destinies. Manning found the English Catholic laity too strong even for him, and in the other churches the laity are—well, the English people, and in religion as in other things they have, when the need arises, a masterful way of settling matters according to their own mind."

Guests and Family Worship.—There is probably no mistress of a household who has not felt an uncertain hospitality about asking her guests to join in her family worship. Every one has acquaintances they would not hesitate to ask to their table, and would hesitate to ask to their home altar. Perhaps the reluctance arises from a dissimilarity of creed, and a fear of offense in consequence. More likely it arises from that sin of restraining spiritual confidence, which is a peculiarly besetting one in this materialistic age, for the diversity of creed is no bar. Prayer has nothing to do with creeds. Prayer is the universal religion; and men of every creed and men of no creed may meet together at the feet of one Heavenly Father. The reluctance more likely arises from that weak shamefacedness that too often prevents sympathy between friends on spiritual subjects. They are afraid to be misunderstood, smiled at, criticized. This latter dilemma is one that even good and great men have not always met bravely, for when Dr. Fuller once had some guests of great quality and fashion—God-fearing as he was—he omitted his family worship on their account. This act, which he bitterly repented, he designated as 'a bold bashfulness which durst offend God, while it did fear man.' But we should remember with the grand old preacher, that our guests, tho they be ever so high or rich, are yet by all the laws of hospitality below us while they sojourn under our roof. Therefore, whoever comes within our door should also come within our household customs and discipline. If they sit at our table for meat it is but kind and right they should also bow at it in prayer."—*Amelia E. Barr, in Ladies' Home Journal.*

Cremation.—"The custom of submitting the bodies of the dead to cremation instead of laying them in the ground," says *The Living Church*, "appears to be on the increase in England, and questions have begun to arise in church circles as to the relation of this to the Burial Office. The Convocation of York has lately had the matter under discussion. It really seems to us that the solution is extremely simple. It is not necessary that the

church recognize any other idea than that which associates the bodies of the departed with the earth from which they came. Whatever immediate disposition may be made of the body in any case, it is assimilated with the dust of the ground in the end, whether it be preserved in a vase or buried out of the sight of the living. Cremation does but effect in a short time what otherwise takes place through natural processes. The provision in the present American prayer-book, allowing the whole service to be said in the church, sufficiently covers the point. After that it is a matter of indifference whether the body be sent to a crematory or a cemetery. This custom prevailed in the churches of our large cities long before the rubric permitting it was introduced. Perhaps it would not put an undue strain upon the 'Act of Uniformity' if the same practise were to be introduced in England. It would certainly be a less objectionable departure from the letter of the rubrics than for the clergyman to attend at the door of a red-hot furnace and 'commit the body to the fire,' as some one is said to have done."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Zion's Herald publishes a symposium of opinion contributed by the professors of the School of Theology, Boston University, the New England training-school for Methodist preachers. In reply to the request, State what should be the attitude of the Methodist minister toward the higher criticism? Pres. William F. Warren says: "He should regard it as one of the 'all things' which he is divinely summoned to 'prove,' that he may hold fast only that which is good." Professor Buell of the chair of New-Testament Greek, says: "So far as the Methodist minister finds himself called to defend the Bible, he should qualify himself by earnest and systematic study to understand the results of Biblical criticism, to discriminate between the essential and the non-essential in the record of revelation, and to select defensive positions which will prove invulnerable."

The Watchman (Baptist), of Boston, says: "We respect the motives of those who are seeking to amend the Constitution of the United States by adding to its preamble, immediately after 'We, the people of the United States,' these words: 'acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power and authority in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler of nations, and His revealed will as of supreme authority in civil affairs.'" But Baptists, in fidelity to their own principles of the separation of church and state, can not approve such a movement. Unless we mistake, the purpose of the amendment is to use the power of the state to give a direct or an indirect warrant for the enforcement of religious standards and ideas. Whether that is its purpose or not, that is the use to which it would be put."

DR. CYRUS HAMLIN, formerly President of Robert College, Constantinople, writes of the situation in Armenia in *Christian Work* as follows: "The Sultan of Turkey has kindled a fire which he can not quench and in his heart does not wish to quench. If on the part of the Kurds the conflict is merely for robbery, lust, and plunder, on the part of the Sultan it is the Crescent against the Cross, and it is his most sacred duty to see the Cross in the dust beneath Moslem feet. Should England and Russia unite, Armenia would be rescued, and the power of the Sultan will receive a mortal blow."

PRESIDENT PATTON, of Princeton, in a recent address to the students of Macalester College, Minnesota, with regard to college prayers said: "It is good to begin the day with the worship of God. Princeton is now to become a university, but if that means the abandonment of compulsory prayers I had rather stay where we are. I hope Princeton and Yale will stand shoulder to shoulder in resisting the attempt to push religion out."

SPEAKING of the Free-Church movement in England, Hugh Price Hughes says in his paper, *The Methodist Times*, that it is the most surprising and momentous ecclesiastical event in modern English history. Referring to the Free-Church Congress at Nottingham two weeks ago, it is stated that never before was such a combination of Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians within the range of possibility.

LEADING Mohammedans are proposing to assemble a congress in the autumn of the present year to consider matters of vital interest to their faith. The discussions of the congress will center about two important questions, namely, how Islam may be reunited, and how to buttress the faith against the encroachments of Christianity and the advance of Christian nations upon the lands of Islam.

AN attempt is about to be made by a joint committee of Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational, and Baptist missionaries to reach the Chinese *literati* by means of a Christian daily newspaper printed in Chinese. It is thought many of these would read a newspaper who would not on any consideration attend a Christian service.

THE oldest Protestant mission is the Swedish mission among the Lapps begun by Gustavus Vasa during the sixteenth century. The Swedes were also the first Protestants to begin foreign mission work—that among the American Indians begun in 1637.

MISS ANNE AYRES, founder of the Sisterhood of the Holy Communion in the Protestant Episcopal Church, died recently. It is said that the sisterhood which she founded has a score of branches and that the members run into several thousands.

The Methodist Recorder, of London, says: "Some months ago a pair of saddle-bags used by the famous John Nelson as he traveled about the country preaching—sometimes in company with John Wesley—was given to the Allan library."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

SANCHEZ AND UNCLE SAM.

THE danger of a war between the United States and Spain is not yet regarded as past in Europe. Speculation on the outcome of such a war has, however, ceased for the time being, and has given place to review of the ethical phase of the question. The fact has come to light that we are scarcely more popular than our British cousins, and that our active foreign policy will not increase our popularity. Not only has France given proofs of her sympathy with Spain, but the British press is equally ready to censure the attitude of our representatives. Even Holland, the ancient enemy of Spain, has forgotten her eighty years' struggle against the power of the Dons, and there is some talk of a defensive treaty between Spain, England, France, and Holland, to prevent the United States from assuming the mastery over the entire American Continent. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, regards the attitude of the United States as entirely unprovoked. The paper says:

"We will not deny that Spanish administration in Cuba is not the best, but it is very doubtful that the rebels would make a change for the better. Upon what is their recognition as belligerents to be founded? Not a single city has as yet received them; their army is no army, but a number of loose bands, mostly colored, who do not attempt to fight a battle; and their so-called President is in the United States. Armed intervention on the part of the United States is entirely uncalled for. We, at least, can appreciate the difficulties of the Spaniards. Our struggle in Atchin has taught us the horrors of guerilla warfare; we know what it means to be opposed to an enemy who is never found. The manner in which the Spaniards endeavor to prove themselves worthy of their ancient honors certainly deserves respect.

"When the United States opposed England, the case was different. Altho the President's curiously defiant attitude received the censure it justly merited, there can not have been many Europeans who failed to see the fun of the thing. The great hog who wants to swallow up everything in Asia and Africa—singing psalms all the while in honor of his own piety and lauding his unselfishness while robbing one people after another—this great swallow-all was suddenly confronted by his American compeer, who regards the whole American Continent as his property.

"America's threats may yet be the salvation of Spain. Her sons may learn to throw their differences to the winds in the face of this common enemy. America's insolence may result in a return of Spain and Portugal to union and power."

The *Liberal*, Madrid, furnishes the following data with regard to the expenses incurred by Spain in the attempt to quell the Cuban rebellion:

"General Weyler fixed the date of the end of the rebellion at two years after his departure for Cuba. As the rebellion had then lasted a year, this means a struggle of three years' duration. The first year necessitated an expense of \$50,000,000. The next two years will cost \$150,000,000. In all an expense of \$200,000,000. Of this money \$30,000,000 has been obtained from the Bank of Spain, \$10,000,000 from Paris, \$26,000,000 from the sale of Cuban bonds, \$20,000,000 by the emission of new bonds, \$15,000,000 from the state reserve of Spain, \$50,000,000 is yet in hand. Spain has not yet been obliged to conclude a loan on account of the rebellion, nor has she been forced to give as security any part of the Government income. It has not yet been necessary to make use of the right granted by the Cortes to negotiate a loan for the consolidation of the floating debt. And last, but not least, altho the rebellion in Cuba strongly affects the country, there has been no refusal to pay taxes.

"The losses of the army are not as great as is generally supposed. The hospitals are filled with men suffering from the climate, but the majority recover. Actual deaths occurred to the number of 3,877, of which 3,190 succumbed to the yellow fever. The percentage of officers is, however, very large, no less than 342."

While American papers are filled with accounts of the horrors

of Spanish cruelty and the faults committed by Spanish administration, the compliment is returned with interest by the Spanish press. A favorite subject for discussion is the question: "Is the United States a civilized country?" Taking as a basis the accounts of American papers of corruption in the United States, and quoting the same authorities on the subject of crime, lynching, and judicial errors, our Spanish authorities are convinced that Spanish civilization compares very favorably with our own. The Spanish illustrated papers are as much up-to-date in the pictorial reproduction of American horrors as our own publications in that of Spanish atrocities.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FROM AN ABYSSINIAN POINT OF VIEW.

THERE is at least one sovereign who acknowledges in full the power and importance of the press. According to the *Gaulois*, Paris, King Menelik enjoined his troops to be careful not to hurt any journalists that might be taken prisoner. "Remember," said the negus, "the Italian reporters are writers, and writing is divine." The *Berliner Tageblatt* rewards the King of Kings with a horrible pun: "If we journalists were egoists, we would now all become negu-ists." The least that the press can do to reward Menelik's faith in its fairness is to give his side of the present struggle. There does not seem to be such a thing as a newspaper published among the Abyssinians, but the Swiss engineer Ilg, one of the few Europeans who speak with authority on Abyssinian matters, recently lectured on the Abyssinian war at Zurich. His remarks are reported in the *Post*, Zurich, from which we take the following:

"The first visit of the Italians took place in 1876. The men who then came to Menelik were a party of geographers from Rome. In 1879 Menelik granted the Geographical Society of Rome some land for colonization purposes. And now began Italy's political actions in Ethiopia. First the port of Assab was annexed, valuable only for trading purposes. In 1885 Massanah was occupied, much to the dissatisfaction of the Abyssinians. Massanah also was not a place of residence, and when the Italians began to push themselves farther into the interior the Abyssinians rose and massacred the intruders at Dogali. Meanwhile the Italian envoy, Count Antonelli, sowed dissension between Negus Johannes and Ras Menelik. Johannes fell March 9, 1889, in battle, and Menelik became 'King of Kings,' signing a treaty with Italy May 2, 1889. It is this Treaty of Ucalli which caused the late war. Article 17, according to the Italian text, stipulates that 'the King of Kings of Ethiopia will make use of the intervention of the Italian Government in all negotiations with foreign powers.' The Ethiopians text reads as follows: 'The King of Kings of Ethiopia may use the intervention of the Italian Government in all negotiations with foreign powers.' When Menelik heard of this material difference he protested strongly and declared that his dignity would not allow him to acknowledge the Italian text.

"Why should he? Whatever services the Italians had rendered him he had amply rewarded by the cession of the province of Homasen and Asmara, and the commercial advantages granted to Italy. Italy's influence was now predominant and she could have lived in peace with Abyssinia. But the Italians have now made the Abyssinians wish for the times when they knew of white men only from hearsay. Antonelli did his best to substitute another text, but as the meaning was always in favor of the Italian reading, he did not succeed. At last Antonelli became so abusive that the negus ordered him from the country.

"In 1893 Menelik announced his intention to terminate the treaty. He further ordered the repayment of the loan of \$400,000 which Ras Makonnen had received from the Italians. The Italians endeavored to put Menelik in better humor by delivering the ammunition still due to the Abyssinians, sending Dr. Travessi as an emissary with the convoy. But the negus remained firm in his intention to break with Italy, and wrote to King Humbert that 'he could not believe the Italian emissaries were empowered to behave in the manner which they assumed toward the King of Kings.' He also told the last Italians who left him that 'the bullets would now speak.'

"The arms and ammunition with which Menelik fights his battles have been sold to him principally by Italian dealers. The charge that foreign powers presented him with arms is unfounded. On the other hand, the best machine-gun in the possession of Menelik is a present from Italy! Nor is it true that foreign officers have organized the Abyssinian army. That would not be necessary, for the negus and his generals have plenty of experience, obtained practically on the field of battle.

"The quarrel is entirely of Italy's seeking, and it is to be hoped that the Italians will see their mistake. Abyssinia asks no more than to have her independence respected, and will not interfere with the peaceful development of the Italian colonies even now. Negus Menelik has not been rendered overbearing by his success. He is known as a just prince, and is proud of his name, 'the father of judges.'"—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND AND THE SUDAN.

IT seems just possible that the Sudan expedition which England is planning will not be carried out. Opposition in England to the project is gaining strength. The opposition of the powers is becoming more decided. In France and Russia the press advocate armed intervention to prevent England from extending her power in Egypt. Perhaps the most important news is that Germany is by no means as friendly to England as she was supposed to be. The German consent to utilize the Egyptian funds for this expedition "has a string to it," and its import has been greatly misunderstood in England. Mr. Chamberlain, on March 21, addressed the House of Commons on the subject. *The Westminster Gazette* summarizes his remarks as follows:

"Mr. Chamberlain adroitly drew the discussion on to the question of the benefits of the British occupation, and the wonderful change that it had wrought upon the Egyptian character. Indeed, a good deal of the speech would have been more relevant on a motion to evacuate Egypt. 'We intend,' he declared, 'to remain in Egypt until we think we can safely retire, and until we can do so without endangering all that has previously been done.' The Government's policy was no longer a policy of isolation. Germany supports us, Austria has approved, and Italy is grateful. For France and Russia—Mr. Chamberlain hesitated a little as he said this—'we wait.' And mocking laughter from the Opposition broke in. The advance might extend to Dongola, but that is as far as the intention—Mr. Chamberlain corrected himself: 'the present intention'—of the Government extended. The railway would be made to Akasheh, and where the railway is made 'we remain.' 'A reckless policy of adventure?' Oh, dear, no! Merely a demonstration to avert a possible revival of Dervish power, which would be roused and strengthened in the event of the fall of Kassala. The Khalifa is said to have lost much of his hold over the tribes. If that be so, all right, but if we find the resistance so strong as to put an unfair strain on Egyptian resources, we shall not go on."

But German papers declare, in the most emphatic manner, that Germany does not support England, and Italy is not grateful. *The Opinione*, Rome, thinks that Italy is very well able to fight her own battles. *The Popolo Romano* points out that the garrison at Kassala is not likely to benefit by a British expedition, and that the Italian garrisons in the Sudan are willing to hold out until succored. The German papers are very outspoken in their remarks. *The Vossische Zeitung* says:

"Germany has assented to the proposition to use the Egyptian reserve fund merely to demonstrate her loyalty to Italy. It is the battle of Adowa which has determined our policy in the matter. But Germany reserves to herself the right to interfere if her interests are endangered, and a change is certainly not contemplated with regard to our policy in the Transvaal question."

The National Zeitung says:

"England has been benefited more by the Italian colonization of Africa than Italy herself. It is therefore a simple duty on the part of England to assist Italy. Austria and Germany are only concerned with the third partner of the Triple Alliance. They do

not intend to assist revolutionary movements in Italy which would place that country under French influence, nor will they tolerate any attempt to prevent the Italians from regaining the ground which has been lost lately. But Germany and Austria can not devise plans for the assistance of Italy until the Italians themselves have made up their mind as to what they will do."

Many papers resent the hints thrown out by the British press that Germany is forced to assist England to please Austria, who requires England's help in the Balkans. Thus the *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, a "Bismarck organ," says:

"We Germans conduct Germany's foreign policy, not the English. We are not in a position to make an enemy of Russia, and it is quite immaterial whether London, or Rome, or Vienna asks us to do so. The London papers write as if the Austrian Ministry dictated the policy of the Triple Alliance. The German Government should therefore prove its independence immediately. Germany's obligations toward the Triple Alliance must not be allowed to endanger our friendship with Russia."

According to the *Echo*, Chancellor Hohenlohe is much pleased with this ebullition, as he gave his consent to the use of the Egyptian reserve fund only at the instigation of the Emperor. Public opinion will have nothing to do with the English, and Bismarck's attitude receives much praise. *The Standard*, London, thinks that all this is pretty hard on England, but the English people "have learned by experience that neither Paris nor Berlin will judge fairly any steps taken by a British Minister of Foreign Affairs." The Opposition papers complain that the country is misled, and *The Daily Chronicle* fears that Lord Salisbury will ruin British prestige altogether. The paper says:

"The country is being hurried from one false position into another. Foreign policy there is none. Lord Salisbury's diplomacy has, in truth, been one unbroken disaster. His Ministry has only been in power a few months, but the shocks, anxiety, and rebuffs that have been crowded into this period are surely without parallel in our history; and this is the moment that Lord Salisbury has chosen for committing the country to a reckless undertaking and speculation, the outcome of which no man can foresee. Really, it seems as if this statesman, who has lost so heavily, is trying to retrieve matters by one last, desperate cast in the game of hazard."

The Manchester Guardian declares that every foreign power is suspicious of England's intentions. It says:

"Foreign diplomats are convinced that the expedition to Dongola is the first step to the conquest of the Sudan. England is now convinced that the Khalifa is not as powerful as formerly, and his overthrow will be easy. The expedition is undoubtedly intended to convert England's occupation of Egypt into unquestionable English rule. The same reason as before will be advanced; it will be said that England must remain in Upper Egypt until the country is perfectly quiet. How many years will that be?"

In France the moment is regarded as favorable to question about the evacuation of Egypt. M. Berthelot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned, ostensibly on account of ill health, in reality because he was unwilling to carry the antagonism against England to extremes. *The Temps* says:

"France can not allow England to establish herself for good in Egypt, and that would be the outcome of this expedition. The expenses of the expedition are now reckoned at \$2,500,000, but it will soon become evident that this sum is not sufficient, and new calls upon the Egyptian finances will be made, and hundreds of millions will be lost, as well as thousands of lives. France must, therefore, prohibit the use of Egyptian funds, and Russia will assist her."

What the Russian Government thinks in the matter is described by a leader in the *Novoye Vremya*, which runs as follows:

"Under pretense that the prestige of Europe will suffer in Africa by the defeat of the Italians, England intends to send troops to the Sudan. In reality it is on a tour of conquest. By such an expedition the question of the evacuation of Egypt would be laid on the table for a long time to come. The best solution of the

difficulty would be if Italy concludes peace with Menelik. This would cross England's Machiavellian policy. Italy can not purchase the help of England without endangering her relations with her most powerful ally, Germany. England's good-will is generally dear at any price."

In Belgium, too, the British Sudan expedition is regarded as another attempt to obtain the mastery over all Africa.

The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, thinks the Germans are justified in regarding England's movements with suspicion. "It is very doubtful that the Sudan expedition would be advantageous to German colonial interests," says this paper; "the Berlin authorities know just about what English disinterestedness means."

A PROTEST AGAINST THE MAKING OF SPURIOUS HISTORY.

ALTHO the foreign reservation at Yokohama contains only a few thousand souls, and the English-speaking section is limited to a few hundred, it enjoys the distinction of possessing two papers which are widely read throughout the East, and exercise an influence altogether out of proportion to the importance of the settlement where they are published. Both are edited by Englishmen of culture and refinement; both hold a reputation for truth and honesty of purpose for which they might well be envied by journals with a much larger circulation. But while *The Japan Gazette* is subject to the proverbial narrow-mindedness of the average Englishman where the interests of his country are at stake, *The Japan Mail* reveals that the naval training of its editor—a former officer of the British navy—has made him more liberal-minded. This is specially noticeable in his treatment of the question of Canadian seal fisheries. *The Japan Gazette*, in an article on the relations between the United States and England, said:

"Another remarkable concession made by England is the appointment to arbitrate the claims of the Canadian sealers. The United States agreed to the appointment of the Paris tribunal and to abide by its decisions. Yet Congress refused to permit the expenditure of the money awarded. This was in singular contrast to the readiness with which England paid the Alabama indemnity. To appoint more arbitrators is like carrying a decision of a supreme court to a county court. Whether this conciliatory attitude will give rise to increased friendliness between the two powers, or encourage America to make more exacting demands in another direction, time will prove."

The Mail protests that such assertions are not only incorrect, but also likely to arouse ill feeling. It continues its argument as follows:

"The Paris Tribunal of Arbitration, by whose decision both powers agreed to abide, had nothing to do with the question of compensation. Its function was simply to pass judgment on the jurisdiction problem; the rights properly exercisable by Great Britain and the United States respectively in Bering Sea. The Tribunal ruled in favor of Great Britain, and there its business ended. It then rested with the United States to choose whether the amount of the damages should be settled through diplomatic channels, or whether it should be referred to arbitrators—assessors would, perhaps, be a more correct term—specially appointed for the purposes. Mr. Gresham chose the route of diplomacy, and after negotiations extending over a considerable period, it was agreed between the foreign departments in London and Washington that a sum of \$425,000—we are not quite sure of the figure—represented a fair assessment of the losses inflicted on the Canadians by the illegal procedure of the United States in Bering Sea. But before the money could be disbursed by the Treasury in Washington, two processes had to be completed: the Senate's ratification of the arrangement had to be made, and Congress had to vote an appropriation. Both steps failed. Nothing remained then except to call in the services of assessors appointed by both the parties to the dispute, and that is what has now been done. Everything has followed the ordinary routine. There has been no breach of faith on the part of the United States. There has been no concession on England's part. There has been no 'carrying the decision of a supreme court to a county court.'"

POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS OF THE POPE.

WHENEVER the world is threatened by a great war, one of the questions that arise is, "How will the Pope stand?" Leo XIII., especially, has managed to regain some of the ancient power of the Holy See. In the press, it is true, the attention paid by the powers to the Pope is generally regarded as a mere act of politeness toward one whose former influence entitles him to courtesy; but here and there attention is drawn to the fact that the Pope has not yet renounced one iota of his proud claim of being the chief of all princes and governments. The *Tageblatt*, Leipzig, gives a summary of Friedrich v. Schulte's "Power of the Popes," from which we take the following:

"Altho the infallibility and universal power of the Pope were not proclaimed until July 18, 1870, every pious Catholic must believe that the Pope has always possessed these qualities. As a matter of fact the popes since Gregorius VII. have always claimed that a secular power is from evil, and claim the right to direct it. Literal translations are given by v. Schultet of the bulls and encyclicals in which the popes grant kingdoms and territories to princes, or deprive them, at least nominally, of their power, as in the case of the Emperors Henry IV., Frederick I., Otto IV., King Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, and others. In all such cases, the vassals of these sovereigns are freed from their oath of fealty by authority of the Pope, loyal subjects of princes who have incurred the displeasure of Rome are made slaves and presented to the Pope's friends. According to papal doctrine the laws of the church are founded upon inspiration, and the Pope is therefore justified in annulling each and every secular law, treaty, or constitution if, in his opinion, the rights of the church are infringed. The Pope has made use of this right in very recent times. Thus Pius IX. annulled the Austrian Constitution of 1867 and the laws of 1868 because freedom of the press, freedom of religious belief, freedom of scientific research and of education lead to the assumption that heretics, i.e., Protestants, may be buried with Catholics if they have no burial-ground of their own. In 1875 Pius IX. declared null and void the Prussian May Laws. The Pope has the unqualified right to exercise censorship over all writings, and is the sole authority over the legal status of excommunicated persons. As Pius IX. declares most emphatically that the popes have never exceeded their power, no Government is safe if the masses can be brought to accept the Papal doctrines."

The Kölnische Zeitung, Cologne, says:

"There is absolutely no guarantee that present and future popes act differently from their predecessors since Gregorius VII. Bayonets will not help the state in a quarrel with the church, for according to Papal teaching faith need not be kept in dealing with excommunicated persons. The strict observance of Papal orders in a struggle with excommunicated governments is followed by a remission of punishment for other sins. The governments of the present day are therefore compelled to guard their interests against the possible consequences of the doctrine of infallibility. In Great Britain the Irish bishops are compelled to make oath and declare that they do not believe in Papal infallibility."

In the *Revue de Paris*, M. Eugen Spuller, ex-Cabinet Minister of France and an intimate friend of the late Leon Gambetta, opposes the current idea that Leo XIII. has failed in his attempt to reconcile France. M. Spuller is of opinion that the Pope realizes that democracy must before long replace monarchy and feudalism everywhere, and he prudently prepares the church to fit snugly into the new order of things. He says:

"The great majority of the people of France are Catholics, but they are also Republicans. It is unjust to the Pope to believe that he does not realize this, and his attitude toward France, in opposition to the opinions of his surroundings and of the Triple Alliance, proves that he is sincere in his friendship for France. The Pope's attitude is perfectly in keeping with his views of the future development of the political situation. There is an evolution in progress in the church; it is becoming modernized. The Pope is gradually loosening the bonds which seemed to identify the church everywhere with the monarchical form of government. The Pope enables the church to draw nearer to the 'democracies,' and to ally herself with them. This explains why the

Pope lends a willing ear to the American bishops, and his great interest in the labor question, only recently manifested in his encyclical *De conditione opificum*. The policy of the church has undergone a process of rejuvenation, and means to play a new part. If we regard the policy of the Pope from his own high standpoint, we will understand the responsibilities of his position, and will not hastily regard his work as a failure. New conflicts between the church and the French Republic may arise, but Leo XIII.'s policy will succeed. Already he has obtained a moral superiority greater than that of any prince of our times."

In the *Waisenfreund*, Columbus, O., we find the following explanation of the Pope's claim to be recognized as a secular power:

"It is quite true that Christ said: 'My kingdom is not of this world,' for the power of the church rests not upon blood and iron like that of the earthly governments. But if Christ possessed no earthly goods, is that a reason for Christians to rob themselves of all their possessions? It would be hard indeed if no man could be a Christian who does not cease to possess property. But if this holds good for every-day Christians, why not for the Pope? Who will say that all Christian princes during the past centuries have held their power unjustly? And if another Christian can be a secular prince, why not the Pope? True, his *spiritual power* is not dependent upon his possession of temporal power, but if the Pope were to give up his claim to temporal power he would not be as independent as he needs must be if he is to fulfil his exalted duties. History proves that the Pope must be independent, and that it is a blessing for Christianity if the Pope is also a secular prince."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AUGUST BEBEL, "THE POPE OF SOCIALISM."

IN the struggle of the proletariat against authority which is at present going on in Germany, there is no figure of greater interest than Bebel, the acknowledged leader of the Socialists. His power is immense. Of the 397 members of the German Reichstag, 47 follow him—the only party that can be depended upon implicitly to hold together on important questions. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, in an article on this remarkable man, endeavors to explain the source of his power. That paper says:

"Bebel manages to make himself conspicuous in a manner that is getting to be unbearable to even the most liberal-minded of bourgeois parliamentarians. But that is part of the revolutionary strategy. 'The millions outside' are supposed to understand that, when Bebel speaks, all parliamentary life is centered in him and his party. Every sentence uttered, every gesture of the leader of this party is intended to impress the 'labor battalions' with their importance, until they go almost insane in the assumption that they shape the destiny of the nation. And this fanatical belief in their importance serves as an earnest of what they will accomplish when their day of triumph has come. It is a riddle to us why so many members of the bourgeoisie favor and assist the Socialists. The only explanation we can find is, that familiarity with the danger has bred contempt. 'The Red Specter is an old acquaintance,' they say, 'even grandfather used to remark that the reactionary elements endeavor to frighten us with it when an attack upon our liberties is intended.'

"Is Bebel in earnest? We think nobody is more in earnest than this man. He is the dictatorial leader of a party which claims much more than its just share in the councils of the nation, a party which declares openly enough that it will not be satisfied until 'everything based upon the historical tradition of what a state should be' has been drowned in a sea of blood and buried under ruins.

"August Bebel is, politically, a man very different from Lassalle or Marx. The latter was an abstract thinker and fanatic, without personal influence, and Lassalle was so arrogant that he died just in time to save himself from being cast aside by the workingmen. The man who wishes to exercise a lasting influence over a class must be flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone. The jealous bourgeoisie of the French Revolution was represented by the typical bourgeois Robespierre. The French army

recognized Napoleon as the man in whom all those qualities were found of which the soldier is proudest. Such a representative man, such an incarnation of all the instincts and energy of his class, is Bebel. And this man has sworn to destroy society, its civilization and moral laws, as at present vested in the modern state. Bebel is the leader of a democracy which has declared war to the knife to every kind of aristocracy and every view of life whose virtues are based upon social inferiority and superiority. This democracy is utterly careless of possible consequences. With diabolical quickness Bebel discovered that the corner pillars of existing society are man's pride in a warrior's calling and woman's virtue and purity as a housewife. With diabolical instinct this born representative of proletarian promiscuousness has found the weaknesses of his opponents and used them for his own ends. He has managed to bring about a state of things in which earnest opponents of revolution are forced to reckon with the unreliability of their allies.

"More than twenty editions of Bebel's 'Frau' have been published, a book in which the author defends the thesis that the demand for woman's purity is due to bourgeoisie pride only. Who has read these twenty editions? The wives of the workingmen? Hardly! Of Bebel's attacks upon the honor of men—least said is soonest mended. Look at the newspapers read by the bourgeoisie, and at the plays favored by them; they are all 'Bebelish.' No wonder that the man who tells the bourgeoisie that they are ripe for the overthrow, the 'great Kladderadatsch,' finds friends and helpers among them."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* thinks the United States foreign policy is an effective illustration of the old proverb that "nothing is eaten as hot as it is cooked." The American threats against England and Spain, uttered in a voice of thunder, have changed to gentle whispers and the whole business is going to end in a fizzle.

UNTIL now the German steamer *Wissman* was the only steamboat of any consequence on Lake Nyassa. A company has been formed in England to exploit the trade of the lake, and two steamboats are being built for the purpose.

THE latest novelty in railroad carriages is a "writing-compartment." The Prussian state railroads are experimenting with hanging carriages, which run so smoothly that it is possible to write in them. An extra charge will be made for the use of these carriages, as for the sleepers and dining-cars. It is expected that business men will largely avail themselves of the innovation.

A CONSERVATIVE society after the manner of the English Primrose League is to be organized in Germany. It is to be called the Cornflower League, in memory of Emperor William I., whose favorite flower was the common cornflower (*Centaurea Cyanus*). Objects of the league are the defense of the Christian religion, the monarchy, law and order. Emperor William is to be Lord Protector, Bismarck Grand Master of the League.

AND now the Uitlanders at Johannesburg complain of the "Americanization" of the Rand! The English complain that much of the machinery formerly ordered in England is now imported from the United States.



"We regard Italy's attempts to conquer Abyssinia without jealousy."—*KLADDERADATSCH.*
London Times.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINCOLN'S DROLL DUEL.

THERE is nothing in the history of burlesque dueling to surpass the incident of the meeting on "the field of honor" between Abe Lincoln and General James Shields. It was in the summer of 1842. Among the Democratic officials then living in Springfield, Ill., was once James Shields, now known as General Shields. He was, says Miss Tarbell, in her latest paper on Lincoln (*McClure's* for April), a hot-headed, blustering Irishman, not without ability, and certainly courageous—a good politician, and, on the whole, a very well-liked man. But the swagger and noise with which he accomplished his duties, and his habit of being continually on the defensive, made him the butt of Whig ridicule. It is easy to believe "that nothing could have given greater satisfaction to Lincoln and his friends than having an opponent who, whenever they joked him, flew into a rage and challenged them to fight." We now let Miss Tarbell tell the story of one of the funniest duels on record:

"At the time when Lincoln was visiting Miss Todd at Mr. Francis's house, the Whigs were much excited over the fact that the Democrats had issued an order forbidding the payment of State taxes in State bank-notes. The bank-notes were in fact practically worthless, for the State finances were suffering a violent reaction from the extravagant legislation of 1836 and 1837. One of the popular ways of attacking an obnoxious political doctrine in that day was writing letters from some imaginary backwoods settlement, setting forth in homely vernacular the writer's views of the question, and showing how its application affected his part of the world. These letters were really a rude form of the 'Biglow Papers' or 'Nasby Letters.' Soon after the order was issued by the Illinois officials demanding silver instead of bank-notes in payment of taxes, Lincoln wrote a letter to a Springfield paper from the 'Lost Townships,' signing it 'Aunt Rebecca.' In it he described the plight to which the new order had brought the neighborhood, and he intimated that the only reason for issuing such an order was that the State officers might have their salaries paid in silver. Shields was ridiculed unmercifully in the letter for his vanity and his gallantry.

"It happened that there were several young women in Springfield who had received rather too pronounced attention from Mr. Shields, and who were glad to see him tormented. Among them were Miss Todd and her friend Miss Julia Jayne. Lincoln's letter from the 'Lost Townships' was such a success that they followed it up with one in which 'Aunt Rebecca' proposed to the gallant auditor, and a few days later they published some very bad verses, signed 'Cathleen,' celebrating the wedding.

"Springfield was highly entertained, less by the verses than by the fury of Shields. He would have satisfaction, he said, and he sent a friend, one General Whitesides, to the paper, to ask for the name of the writer of the communications. The editor, in a quandary, went to Lincoln, who, unwilling that Miss Todd and Miss Jayne should figure in the affair, ordered that his own name be given as the author of letters and poem. This was only about ten days after the first letter had appeared, on September 2, and Lincoln left Springfield in a day or two for a long trip on the circuit. He was at Tremont when, on the morning of the 17th two of his friends, E. H. Merryman and William Butler, drove up hastily. Shields and his friend Whitesides were behind, they said, the irate Irishman vowing he would challenge Lincoln. They, knowing that Lincoln was 'unpractised both as to diplomacy and weapons,' had started as soon as they had learned that Shields had left Springfield, had passed him in the night, and were there to see Lincoln through.

"It was not long before Shields and Whitesides arrived, and soon Lincoln received a note in which the indignant auditor said: 'I will take the liberty of requiring a full, positive, and absolute retraction of all offensive allusions used by you in these communications in relation to my private character and standing as a man, as an apology for the insults conveyed in them. This may prevent consequences which no one will regret more than myself.'

"Lincoln immediately replied that, since Shields had not stopped to inquire whether he really was the author of the articles, had not pointed out what was offensive in them, had assumed facts

and hinted at consequences, he could not submit to answer the note. Shields wrote again, but Lincoln simply replied that he could receive nothing but a withdrawal of the first note or a challenge. To this he steadily held, even refusing to answer the question as to the authorship of the letters, which Shields finally put. It was inconsistent with his honor to negotiate for peace with Mr. Shields, he said, unless Mr. Shields withdrew his former offensive letter. Seconds were immediately named: Whitesides by Shields, Merryman by Lincoln; and tho they talked of peace, Whitesides declared he could not mention it to his principal. 'He would challenge me next, and as soon cut my throat as not.'

"This was on the 19th, and that night the party returned to Springfield. But in some way the affair had leaked out, and fearing arrest, Lincoln and Merryman left town the next morning. The instructions were left with Butler. If Shields would withdraw his first note, and write another asking if Lincoln was the author of the offensive articles, and, if so, asking for gentlemanly satisfaction, then Lincoln had prepared a letter explaining the whole affair. If Shields would not do this, there was nothing to do but fight. Lincoln left the following preliminaries for the duel:

"*First.* Weapons: Cavalry broadswords of the largest size, precisely equal in all respects, and such as now used by the cavalry company at Jacksonville.

"*Second.* Position: A plank ten feet long, and from nine to twelve inches broad, to be firmly fixed on edge on the ground, as the line between us, which neither is to pass his foot over on forfeit of his life. Next, a line drawn on the ground on either side of said plank and parallel with it, each at the distance of the whole length of the sword and three feet additional from the plank; and the passing of his own such line by either party during the fight shall be deemed a surrender of the contest.

"*Third.* Time: On Thursday evening at five o'clock, if you can get it so; but in no case to be at a greater distance of time than Friday evening at five o'clock.

"*Fourth.* Place: Within three miles of Alton, on the opposite side of the river, the particular spot to be agreed upon by you."

"As Mr. Shields refused to withdraw his first note, the entire party started for the rendezvous across the Mississippi. Lincoln and Merryman drove together in a dilapidated old buggy, in the bottom of which rattled a number of broadswords. It was the morning of the 22d of September when the duelists arrived in the town. There are people still living in Alton who remember their coming. 'The party arrived about the middle of the morning,' says Mr. Edward Levis, 'and soon crossed the river to a sand-bar which at the time was, by reason of the low water, a part of the Missouri mainland. The means of conveyance was an old horse-ferry that was operated by a man named Chapman. The weapons were in the keeping of the friends of the principals, and no care was taken to conceal them; in fact, they were openly displayed. Naturally, there was a great desire among the male population to attend the duel, but the managers of the affair would not permit any but their own party to board the ferryboat. Skiffs were very scarce, and but a few could avail themselves of the opportunity in this way. I had to content myself with standing on the levee and watching proceedings at long range.'

"The party had scarcely reached the sand-bar before they were joined by some unexpected friends. Lincoln and Merryman, on their way to Alton, had stopped at White Hall for dinner. Across the street from the hotel lived Mr. Elijah Lott, an acquaintance of Merryman's. Mr. Lott was not long in finding out what was on foot, and as soon as the duelists had departed, he drove to Carrollton, where he knew that Colonel John J. Hardin and several other friends of Lincoln were attending court, and warned them of the trouble. Hardin and one or two others immediately started for Alton. They arrived in time to calm Shields, and to aid the seconds in adjusting matters 'with honor to all concerned.'

"That the duelists returned in good spirits is evident from Mr. Levis's reminiscences: 'It was not very long,' says he, 'until the boat was seen returning to Alton. As it drew near I saw what was presumably a mortally wounded man lying on the bow of the boat. His shirt appeared to be bathed in blood. I distinguished Jacob Smith, a constable, fanning the supposed victim vigorously. The people on the bank held their breath in suspense, and guesses were freely made as to which of the two men had been so terribly wounded. But suspense was soon turned to chagrin and relief when it transpired that the supposed candidate for another world was nothing more nor less than a log covered with a red shirt. This ruse had been resorted to in order to fool the people on the levee; and it worked to perfection. Lincoln and Shields came off the boat together, chatting in a nonchalant and pleasant manner.'"

CAPERS OF A MONKEY.

JUST as the wisest man will sometimes laugh at a silly joke, so even the most sedate persons can never resist an opportunity of watching the antics of a monkey. There is an article in *Chambers's Journal* (March 14) descriptive of "Pets and Pests in the Barbadoes," by Major Battersby, F.R.A.S., from which we extract the following concerning one of the pets:

"'Bhunder,' the Capuchin monkey which we keep chained to a running ring under the evergreen tree (*Ficus nitida*) which shades our front door, is fond of a small crab now and then. He has a salutary respect for the claws of the smallest; and a large one he will not face at all. His method with one of suitable size is to knock it about with his paw by quick pats until it is sufficiently dazed to give him a chance of smashing its claw with a large stone. Once he has succeeded in that, he knows his victim is defenceless, and tears it to pieces and devours it at his leisure. He is a cruel little beast, just like a boy of limited intelligence and bad heredity. Once a poor little green paroquet, which lived in the veranda and was perfectly tame, was foolish enough to pay him a visit. He carefully plucked her, and then drowned the unfortunate bird in his water-pot, after which his mistress declined to speak to him for several days. His great friend is 'Cox' the kitten—indeed, the affection of Capuchin monkeys for cats is well known and remarkable. It must be allowed that Bhunder's affection for Cox is of a very selfish character. He will not give her a morsel of his food, even when he can eat no more himself, but confines himself to seizing her whenever she comes near him, taking a turn of her tail round his neck, and upsetting her by catching her foreleg on the far side and drawing it under her body. Then he rolls her about on the ground and teases her, till she tries to retaliate by scratching him, when he gets hold of all her four paws and holds her down firmly.

"Bhunder's good time comes when the rain has turned the soil round his tree to mud, and the latter has caked in the swivel of his chain, and clogged it so that it will not turn. He knows by experience that he has now only to catch the chain over a branch and twist till it breaks. Meanwhile, he has been studying a scheme of mischief. He generally begins by entering the dining-room through the open windows and mixing oil, vinegar, salt, mustard, hot sauces, and pepper in an awful mess upon the tablecloth. He can open any box so long as the fastening is not beyond his strength. It is never beyond his intellect. Driven from the dining-room by the angry butler, he proceeds to tease the other pets, pull out the macaws' tail feathers, upset their drinking-water, tear off the hibiscus flowers, and eat the gardenia blossoms, and generally enjoy himself. When tired of mischief, he commonly walks in and surrenders himself with a grin, knowing that voluntary submission is the best way to avoid punishment. He never wishes to escape, knowing how well off he is. Indeed, when the butler brings in afternoon tea, he has a standing order to release Bhunder, who rushes into the house and upstairs to get his share. He does not try to run wild on these occasions, well knowing that, with two or three yards of chain attached to him, he would be an easy prey. When we wish to tease him we give him a tin money-box with a few pence in it. He can see the money through the slit, but neither shaking nor banging on the door will extract it. He can never resist trying the experiment, and gets angry when laughed at."

Oldest Rosebush in the World.—"The oldest rosebush in the world," says *Current Literature*, "is found at Hildesheim, a small city of Hanover, where it emerges from the subsoil of the church of the cemetery. Its roots are found in the subsoil, and the primitive stem has been dead for a long time, but the new stems have made a passage through a crevice in the wall, and cover almost the entire church with their branches for a width and height of forty feet. The age of this tree is interesting both to botanists and gardeners. According to tradition, the Hildesheim rosebush was planted by Charlemagne in 833, and the church having been burned down in the eleventh century, the root continued to grow in the subsoil. Mr. Raener has recently published a book upon this venerable plant, in which he proves that it is at least three centuries of age. It is mentioned in a poem written in 1690, and also in the work of a Jesuit who died in 1673."

FORCE OF A SWISS AVALANCHE.

MOST persons have very vague ideas about the force and destructive effects of an avalanche, and, in fact most of our descriptions seem colored by imagination or treat the subject from a poetic or romantic point of view. It is therefore of special interest to meet with a detailed description by scientific men, as the result of a personal and detailed study of the scene of such a catastrophe. Such a study has been made by Professors Heim, Forell, and Chodat of the universities of Zürich, Lausanne, and Geneva, of the great Gemini Pass avalanche of September 11, 1895. A summary of their report, made by Howard V. Knox for *Natural Science* (London, January), part of which we quote below, shows that it would hardly be possible to exaggerate in speaking of such a catastrophe. The avalanche was caused primarily by the splitting away of the entire lower part of the Altels glacier. Says Mr. Knox:

"On reaching the foot of the Altels, the avalanche, which up to this point must have consisted of one vast moving block of ice, measuring one and a quarter millions of cubic meters [4,000,000 cubic feet] was reduced to fragments, at the same time that the heat generated by the shock converted these into a semi-fluid condition. Among the *débris* were to be seen some blocks of considerable size, but only a few exceeded two meters [6½ feet] in diameter. With the velocity acquired in its descent, this river rushed across the pasturage and up the western slope of the valley to a height of 1,300 feet along the rocky wall of the Weissfluhgrat. Not being completely able to surmount this barrier, the main mass came surging back—like a vast sea wave recoiling from the cliffs—with such force that some of it returned to a height of one hundred feet up the eastern side. Isolated blocks, however, were hurled clear over the ridge into the adjoining valley, the Uschinenthal.

"The avalanche was preceded by a terrific blast of wind which swept away chalets, trees, men, and cattle as tho they had been feathers. This is proved by the fact that, far above the limit reached by the avalanche, hundreds of trees have been uprooted, and lie in regular rows indicating with mathematical exactitude the direction of the aerial current. These trees are for the most part of great size, several, indeed, having trunks one meter in diameter. Such as were protected by a large rock or a reverse dip on the hill-side have been spared. Others, standing with only half their height above such hollows, have had the exposed part blown off, while the subsequent on coming of the avalanche has not succeeded in tearing up what was left of them, even when it has enveloped their base. This wind produced a veritable bombardment of ice-dust mixed with stones, which has stripped the roots and branches of the trees laid low by the wind itself, and which must have killed man and beast before ever the real avalanche overwhelmed them. Further away the trees have only been denuded of their upper portion, the branches composing which were transported to a great distance, and now form a compact line of *débris* among the far-off scattered trees, like the bank of sea-wreck left on open coasts after a fierce storm. Ice-bombs, too, round like cannon-balls, but with an average diameter of one foot, which lay all about in the neighborhood of the fallen mass, bore eloquent testimony to the extreme violence of the wind. On the way from the Hotel Schwarenbach, before coming to the Bernese frontier, the green pasture was strewn with these balls like a battle-field in old muzzle-loading times.

"The true avalanche, in its recoil from the rock-wall, has formed an immense rampart, separated from the rock by a deep trench. On the sides, under the stress of the enormous power of the wind, which, like the avalanche itself, was deflected by the Weissfluhgrat, blocks of considerable size were driven around as in a whirlpool, so as, at least on the northern edge, to have been forced back up the slopes of the Altels toward the entrance of the gorge leading to Kandersteg. These different atmospheric movements were well marked owing to the disposition of the materials which came under their influence. Near the Winteregg, the trees, shrubs, and grasses were all bent toward the north, forming an exterior zone, which was more and more thickly covered with the dust, etc., raised by the catastrophe as the central mass was approached. A second zone, within the first, was found to consist of the loose rocks, etc., thrust aside by the head of the ice-mass

as it dashed up the west slope; the inner edge of this zone was itself covered by a layer of ice and snow, representing the matter that kept pouring off from the sides of the central body in its upward progress, and also the results of the reflux which took place when its further advance was barred. Some of the ice and stones hurled against the Weissfuhgrat had adhered to it, being plastered, as it were, into the fissures and gullies. These masses were being constantly detached from their precarious position, and kept descending in roaring avalanches."

WHAT IS A "WAR-LORD"?

THE German papers are somewhat astonished at the persistence with which English and American contemporaries describe the German Emperor as an autocratic ruler. The *Fremdenblatt* (Hamburg) acknowledges that Anglo-Saxon editors have more to do than to study the language and customs of a people like the Germans, who are destined to become anglicized before long, but the paper suggests that English and American writers could abstain from commenting upon things which they know nothing about. The German-American press, too, has an idea that its Anglo-American contemporaries are not aware that Germany is a constitutional country, differing from England in this respect only, that the responsible Government alone proposes laws, which the Parliament may reject, and that the people expect the Emperor to take an active part in the administration of the affairs of the country. His legal rights, it is said, are hardly superior to those of the President of the United States. The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, says:

"The expression 'War-Lord' has created a frightful muddle in many English and American heads. The German *Kriegsherr*, rightly translated with regard to its meaning, signifies no more and no less than 'Commander-in-Chief.' 'War-Lord,' as used in connection with the German Emperor, may, therefore, be applied with equal justice to President Cleveland. But the English and American press fancy that the Emperor is master of war or peace, altho a glance at the German Constitution would show the mistake. Art. 11 of the German Constitution decrees that the Emperor is the representative of the nation in all foreign affairs, but that he can not declare war without the consent of the Bundesrath (Senate) unless German territory is invaded. Thus the Emperor can only declare war in extreme necessity. Further, to make war upon another power, the Emperor must have the consent of the majority of the Bundesrath, which consists of fifty-nine members. Prussia has only seventeen votes; the Emperor therefore, as King of Prussia, needs thirteen more votes to control the Bundesrath. It would be very difficult for the Emperor to obtain the consent of the Bundesrath for a war that is against the wishes of the German people, especially as the states and princes of the Union are very jealous of their remaining autonomy. Bismarck has often pointed out that it is impossible for a German Emperor to make war in opposition to the wishes of his people.

"The Emperor's command of all German troops begins at the declaration of war only. In time of peace the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, for instance, direct the affairs of their armies, which are under the Prussian staff only when mobilization begins. It will thus be seen that, if we drop the term Emperor, and substitute President, the designation 'War-Lord' is equally applicable to the representative of a republic."

The *Germania*, Milwaukee, points out that the power of the Emperor rests entirely upon a moral basis. His is not a "crowned head" in the literal sense of the word. The insignia of the Empire are as imaginary as the emblems of the United States. There is no imperial crown in existence. The Kingdom of Prussia, too, is remarkable for the absence of royal pomp, and the people do not regard ceremonies as being necessary for the confirmation of regal power. That paper says:

"The first King of Prussia, Frederick I., was crowned January 18, 1701, to mark the assumption of regal power by the House of Hohenzollern, Electors of Brandenburg. His successors contented themselves with the oath of fealty delivered by the army and the then representatives of the people. William I., afterward Emperor of Germany, was crowned to mark the change

from an absolute to a constitutional monarchy. His elevation to the rank of Chief of the Empire was a very simple affair. The King was prevailed upon to accept the offer of the rest of the princes and the free states to make him Emperor of Germany, and he made a declaration to that effect before the representatives of all the states in the palace of Versailles, January 18, 1871. It has not been thought necessary to crown his successors."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A Paradise of Prunes.—"A ride through one of the vast prune orchards [of Santa Clara Valley, California] when the trees are in full bloom is an experience never to be forgotten. Some of these orchards, consisting of 500 acres, contain 50,000 trees, their ages varying from five to ten years, and planted in regular rows about twenty feet apart. Nor pebble, nor clod, nor blade of grass can be found among the friable soil of the miles-long aisles which intervene, tessellated by the flickering shadows of the swaying snowy petals which project on either side from flower-laden branches. Bird and bee and butterfly are each alive to the situation, and puncture the perfumed air of a cloudless May morning with song, buzz, and voiceless wing. Among this embarrassment of beauty walks the alert, intelligent orchardist, watching with the trained eye of an artist the development of the tiny bud of the embryo prune upon the tree, until picked at the prime of its perfection with the deft hand of an expert. In order to produce the desired uniformity of size and shape, each fruit-bearing bough is subjected to such thinning and pruning that there lie scattered around the base of a tree often more rejected prunes than are left hanging upon its branches. As the Eastern plum pest, the curculio, is unknown in California, as scarcely a drop of rain falls upon the trees from May until November, and as there is no scorching sun to shrivel the delicate skin of the prune nor rough wind to mar its contour, a bough of full-ripened clusters represents one of perfect prunes. In an area from six to twelve miles square planted to fruit-trees, 18,000 acres are in prunes alone. They cover the billowy surface of the majestic foot-hills, as well as the plain, with a beautiful irregularity impossible to describe. At plucking-time thousands of busy hands are at work, chiefly those of boys and girls, preparing the luscious fruit for curing under the rays of the midsummer sun. The average yield when the crop is full is about eight tons per acre. The average cost of caring for the orchards, harvesting and curing such a crop, is \$30 per acre, leaving a net income per acre of \$210."—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Evolution of Revolution.—Mr. D. H. Parry, in writing the story of Waterloo for Cassell's "Battles of the Nineteenth Century," gives an interesting series of quotations from the *Moniteur*, announcing the escape of Napoleon from his first exile in Elba, and his advance on Paris. The evolution of phrases is amusing, from "cannibal" to "usurper," from "usurper" to "his Imperial Majesty:"

"The cannibal has left his den.
 "The Corsican wolf has landed in the Bay of San Juan.
 "The tiger has arrived at Gay.
 "The wretch spent the night at Grenoble.
 "The tyrant has arrived at Lyons.
 "The usurper has been seen within fifty miles of Paris.
 "Bonaparte is advancing with great rapidity, but he will not set his foot inside the walls of Paris.
 "To-morrow Napoleon will be at our gates!
 "The Emperor has arrived at Fontainebleau.
 "His Imperial Majesty Napoleon entered Paris yesterday, surrounded by his loyal subjects."

An Enforced Duel.—When an officer in the Russian army is insulted, a military court of honor sits to decide upon the action to be taken, and he has to abide by the decision of the court. Not long ago, two young officers of the Russian army quarreled while drinking together, and one slapped the other across the cheek with his open hand. They were intimate friends, and when in his sober senses the aggressor humbly apologized for the affront to his brother officer, who cordially accepted it. A regimental court of honor had to be held, however, and it was decreed that the officers should fight, tho both were much averse to doing so. A duel was therefore arranged at twenty paces, and the young officer who had received the affront, and forgiven his friend, was hit in the hip and crippled for life.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The General State of Trade.

Stormy weather at the Northwest, continued restriction of distribution of staple merchandise, and unsatisfactory mercantile collections continue to be the leading characteristics of general trade. The conspicuous change is in the steel and iron markets. The formation of a pool of manufacturers of steel to regulate production and maintain prices results in an advance of \$3 per ton in quotations for steel billets and \$1.25 per ton for Bessemer pig iron. A corresponding stimulus is given quotations for other forms of iron and steel. Whereas leading metal markets were dull and depressed a week ago, activity is now reported with a prospect for further advances. This must naturally tend to stimulate kindred industries. The movement in steel and iron markets during the next few weeks will attract an unusual share of attention.

Additional favorable features are reports that at Baltimore the quarter's general trade has been the best for years; that there has been a slight increase in the volume of business at Pittsburg; that at Kansas City distribution of general merchandise is fair (but commission houses admit being overrun with country consignments which are slow of sale), and that demand for dress woollens, autumn delivery, has been sufficient to stimulate manufacturers to buy raw material more freely.

The first quarter of 1896 presents the largest list of actual commercial and industrial failures in business in the United States, those in which liabilities exceed assets, ever reported for a like period. The total (including financial institutions) is 4,512, or 700 more than in a like portion of 1895, 543 more than in 1894, and 1,443 more than in the first quarter of 1893, increases of 18, 11, and of 47 per cent. respectively. The largest preceding like total, 4,050, was reported in 1885. Liabilities of those failing this year amount to \$62,513,000, an increase of 30 per cent. as compared with a year ago, 27 per cent. as compared with the first quarter of 1894, and 60 per cent. as contrasted with three years ago.

For a Nerve Tonic

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

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In addition to advances for iron and steel and products thereof, wheat, Indian corn, and granulated sugar are higher, maintaining the tendency of a week ago. Wheat flour, cotton, wool, print cloths, and rye are substantially unchanged, but oats, barley, pork, lard, butter, and cheese are all lower, as is coffee. The movement of dry-goods from jobbers' hands has not improved. Wool is dull and depressed, and some men's-wear mills in New England and in Pennsylvania have closed. Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, and Omaha report less than the usual volume of business, largely the result of the storm. Chicago is also affected, and at Cincinnati, Nashville, and Louisville business is quieter.

March bank clearings are in contrast to those of February, when the total was 20 per cent. larger than the corresponding total one year ago. The March aggregate is \$4,108,000,000, only 1 per cent. more than the total for February, and an increase over the March total a year ago of only 2.2 per cent.; contrasted in March, 1893, the falling-off is 24 per cent., while it is ten per cent. smaller than the total for January, 1896. Most favorable clearings reports are from Southern cities. A number of the larger centers furnish smaller totals than in March a year ago, notably in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis. Gains are shown at Baltimore, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Paul, New Orleans, and New York, relatively the heaviest being at Omaha. The week's clearings amount to \$952,000,000, an increase of about 6 per cent. over last week, and a decrease of 6 per cent. from the corresponding total one year ago. The increase in the week's clearings over the total in 1894 is less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week aggregate 1,693,000 bushels, against 1,744,000 bushels last week, 2,853,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,778,000 bushels in the week two years ago, and as compared with 3,635,000 bushels in the like week in 1893. Exports of Indian corn have increased, and amount to 2,199,000 bushels this week, three times what they were in the week a year ago.

The New York stock market shows an improved tone and slightly better prices for railroad shares on the opening of spring and its anticipated effect on business generally. Public interest in the market is still small, and covering by "shorts" has supplied the lack of buying power. Securities of the corn-carrying railroads are better on statements that last year's crop is beginning to move. The speculative feature was the extraordinary manipulation of American Tobacco shares accompanying the declaration of a 20 per cent. scrip dividend. Foreign exchange is firm in spite of slow inquiry and the appearance of loan bills. Demand sterling is 4.80, and visions of gold shipments have been current all the week.—*Bradstreet's, April 4.*

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Solution of Problems.

No. 130.

White's last move was Q at R 5 x Kt at R 8. Replace White Q on K R 5 and Black Kt on K R 8, then:—

R-K Kt 2 ch Q-B 7, ch
1. Kt-B 7, must 2. Q x Q (must), mate
Correct solution received from M. W. H., A. J. Burnett, and J. E. S.

A very ingenious attempt to solve this problem proceeds in this manner: Black has Queened on

"Pearl top," "pearl glass,"
"tough glass," "no smell,"
and "best light," are great
big things. "Macbeth" includes them all, if you get the chimney made for your lamp.

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K R 8, and the White Q has captured the second Black Q. Place second Black Q on R 8, and White Q on R 5, then

R-K Kt 2 ch Q-B 7 ch
1. Q x R, must 2. Q x Q, mate?

Oh, no; Q (at Kt 2)—Q 4.

The only other attempted solution did not comply with the requirements of the problem. Placing the white R (Q Kt 4) on K Kt 4, and White K-K B 6, while Black could mate in two, he was not compelled so to do.

No. 131.

1. Kt-Kt 7	2. Kt-Kt 5, ch	3. Q-B 7, mate
1. K-K 3	2. K-K 2	3. Q-K 4, mate
.....	2. K-K 4	3. Q-K 4, mate
1. K-Q 5	2. Q-B 5	3. Q-Q 5, mate
.....	2. K x P	3. P-Q 4, mate
.....	2. Kt P moves	3. Kt-Kt 5, mate
1. K-B 5	2. Q-Kt 4 ch	3. Q-K 3 ch
.....	2. K-K 4	3. Kt-Kt 5, mate
1. P-B 4	2. Q-Q 6 ch	3. Kt-B 5, mate
.....	2. K-K 5	3. Kt-B 5, mate
1. P x P	2. Q x B P ch	3. K-K 5

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; Prof. Hertzberg, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn; the Revs. E. M. McMillen, Lebanon, Ky., and I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; Nelson Hald, Donnebrog, Neb.; A. J. Burnett, Grand Rapids; J. E. S., West Point, Miss.; Chas. W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.
Q-Q 3 is a very likely move. It is defeated in this way:

Q-Q 3 Kt-B 7 ch Q-K 3 ch
1. P-Kt 3 2. K-B 5 3. K-B 4
and no mate, for K-B 4.

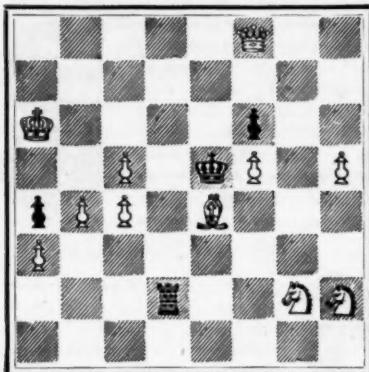
Chas. W. Cooper, F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H., E. P. Dargan, Louisville, J. N. Chandler, Des Moines, E. R. Lowndes, Norfolk, and E. E. Armstrong, Parry Sound, Canada, were successful with 127.

Dr. F. R. Collard, Wheelock, Tex., sends correct solution of 123, 125, 126.

Problem 137.

Black—Four Pieces.

K on K 4; R on Q 7; Ps on K B 3 and Q R 5.



White—Eleven Pieces.

K on QR 6; Q on KB 8; B on K 4; Kts on K Kt 2 and KR 2; Ps on KB 5, KR 5, Q B 4 and 5, Q Kt 4, Q R 3.

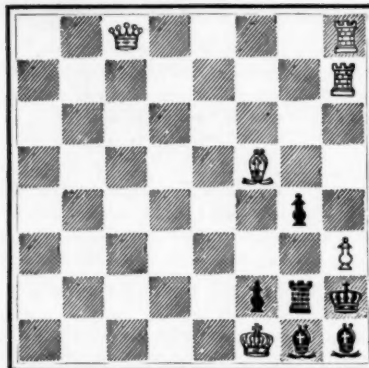
White mates in three moves.

Problem 138.

BY LLOYD.

Black—Six Pieces.

K on KR 7; Bs on KR 8 and K Kt 8; R on K Kt 7; Ps on K B 7 and K Kt 5.



White—Six Pieces.

K on KB sq; Q on QB 8; B on KB 5; Rs on KR 7 and 8; P on KR 3.

White mates in three moves.

In Travelling.

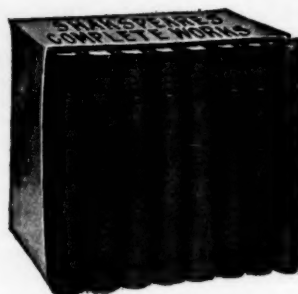
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References: Dun, Bradstreet, and every bank in Philadelphia, or the publishers of this magazine.

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St. Petersburg Games.

FIFTH ROUND—FIRST GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

TSCHIGORIN.	PILLSBURY.	TSCHIGORIN.	PILLSBURY.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	24 P x P ch	K x B P
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	25 P x P	K-K 3
3 B-Kt 5	P-K Kt 3 (a)	26 R x Kt	K-Q 2
4 Kt-B 3 (b)	B-Kt 2	27 Q-R 3 ch	K-B 3
5 P-Q 3	K Kt-K 2	28 Q-K 6	R-Q R (e)
6 B-Kt 5	P-B 3	29 R-Kt 7	K-Kt 3
7 B-K 3	P-Q R 3	30 Kt-R 3	B-R 3 (f)
8 B-R 4	P-Q Kt 4	31 R-Q 7	Q x R (g)
9 H-Kt 3	Kt-R 4	32 Q x Q	Q R-Q sq
10 Q-Q 2	Kt x B	33 Q-K Kt 7	P x Kt
11 K P x Kt	B-Kt 2	34 P x P	P-B 5
12 B-R 6	Castles	35 P-Q 4	R x P (h)
13 P-R 4 (c)	P-Q 3	36 P-R 8	R x Q
14 Castles QR	P-Q B 4	37 Q x R	R-B 8 ch
15 P-K Kt 4	P-Q Kt 5 (d)	38 K-Kt 2	P x P
16 Kt-Q Ktsq	P-R 4	39 Q x P ch	K-B 2
17 Q R-Ktsq	P-R 5	40 P-R 4	R-B 2
18 P x P	R x P	41 P-R 5	K-B sq
19 Q-K 3	Kt-B 3	42 Q x Q P	R-Kt 2 ch
20 B x B	K x B	43 K-B 3	B-Kt 4
21 P-Kt 5	Kt-Q 5	44 P-R 6	R-Q B 2
22 P-R 5	Kt x Kt	45 P-R 7	Resigns.
23 R P x P	Kt x R		

Notes from the London Field.

(a) Pillsbury seems to have erected 3... P-K Kt 3 into his trademark as the defense to the Ruy Lopez.

(b) The slow attack is generally played, 4 P-Q 3 and 5 P-B 3, thus retaining for White his King's Bishop.

(c) Now that Black's King has gone over to his side of the board, Tschigorin at once goes in for "an incisive King's side attack."

(d) Pillsbury also sets sail for his adversary's King housed on the Queen's side.

(e) Black now seems secure with material to the good.

(f) Of course if Black had captured the Kt, White would have checked at Q Kt 3 and won.

(g) The capture leaves Black with two Rooks and Bishop for White's Queen and majority of three Pawns.

(h) Forgetting he had not yet played P-B 6 as intended. The error is fatal.

FIFTH ROUND—SECOND GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

LASKER.	STEINITZ.	LASKER.	STEINITZ.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	25 Kt x Q	R-Q 8 ch
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	26 Q x R	B x Q (g)
3 B-Kt 5	P-Q 3 (a)	27 Kt-B 6	B-K 7
4 P-Q 4	B-Q 2	28 Kt-B 5	B-B 8
5 Kt-B 3	K Kt-K 2	29 P-K Kt 3	Kt-B 5
6 P x P	P x P	30 KtxR P (h)	B-Kt 7
7 B-Kt 5 (b)	P-K R 3	31 Kt-B 6	Kt-Q 3
8 B x Q Kt	P x B	32 Kt x P	Kt x P
9 B-K 3	Kt-Kt 3	33 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
10 Q-Q 3	B-Q 3	34 Kt-Q 3	K-Q 2
11 Kt-Q 2	Kt-K 2	35 K-Q 2	K-Q 3
12 Kt-B 4	Kt-B sq (c)	36 K-B 3	B-Q 4
13 Castles QR	Q-K 2	37 K-Q 4	P-Kt 4
14 P-B 4	P-B 3	38 P-B 4	B-Kt 7
15 P x P	P x P	39 P-Q Kt 4	P-R 4
16 K R-B sq	Q-K 3	40 P-Kt 5	P-R 5
17 Kt-R 4	Q-K 2 (d)	41 P x P	P x P
18 B-B 5 (e)	B x B	42 P-B 5 ch	K-Q 2
19 Kt x B	B-Kt 5	43 P-R 4	K-B sq
20 R-Q 2	Kt-Kt 3	44 P-B 6	K-Kt sq
21 Kt-R 6	K R-B sq	45 Kt-K 5	K-R 2
22 Kt-R 5 (f)	R x R ch	46 K-B 5	B-R 6
23 Q x R	R-Q sq	47 Kt-Q 7	Resigns.
24 Kt(R5) x P	R x R		

Notes.

(a) The Steinitz defense again resuscitated by the veteran in his own behalf.

(b) It would seem that B-K 3 at once would have been better, except on the theory that P-K 3 is weakening to Black.

(c) Steinitz has now played back the Kt to its original row after four moves experimenting.

(d) This and the preceding move looks almost incomprehensible. Black must have been completely out of form.

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(e) Lasker infuses some interest into the game with this move, which brings both his Kts forcibly into play.

(f) Admirably played; the Kts at once commence to get in their fine work.

(g) The net result of these exchanges is a gain of a Pawn for White, with promising further good results. In fact he gets another Pawn in the most approved style shortly afterward.

(h) After this capture Black might as well have resigned at once.

The United States Championship Match.

FOURTH GAME.

Vienna Opening.

KEMENY. White.	SHOWALTER. Black.	KEMENY. White.	SHOWALTER. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	17 P x P	Kt-R 2
2 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	18 Q x P	Q x Q
3 Kt-B 3	Kt-B 3	19 R x Q	P x P
4 B-Kt 5	B-B 4 (a)	20 B-B 2	B-K 3
5 Kt x P (b)	Kt-Kt sq	21 B x P (e)	Kt-Q 2
6 P-Q 4	Q-K 2	22 B-Q 4	K R-Q sq
7 P x B	Q x P	23 P-K 5	Kt(Q 2)-Bsq
8 B-K 3	Q-K 2	24 Kt-K 4	R x R
9 Castles	Castles	25 Kt x R	P-Kt 3
10 B-Kt 5	P-B 3	26 B-R 5	R-Q sq
11 B-K 2	P-Q 3	27 B-Q B 3 (f)	K-Q 2
12 P-B 4	Q Kt-Q 2 (c)	28 Kt-K 4	K-Kt 2
13 Q-Q 4	B-K R 4	29 B-K 2	R-B 2
14 B-R 4	P-B 4	30 B-Q 3	Kt-Q 2
15 Q-Q 3	Kt-Kt 3	31 Kt-Q 6	R-B 4
16 Q-K-Q sq	P-Kt 4 (d)	32 Kt x P! (g)	Resigns.

Notes.

(a) The superiority of 4 ... B-Kt 5 over the text-play is, perhaps, best shown by the fact that that variation of the Four Knights' Game has the standard title of the "Double Ruy Lopez."

(b) Preferable, we believe, to his 5 Castles of the second game of the match.

(c) Black's is decidedly the inferior in development at this point; due mainly, perhaps, to the time lost by his inopportune Q-play at his 6th move. 12 ... Kt-Kt 3, however, was far better than the text-play.

(d) A disorganizing move for his own game, but we question whether he had anything really much better. If, e.g., 16 ... R-Q sq, then 17 P-K 5 would be fatal.

(e) With, of course, an easily winning superiority. (f) Naturally, not 27 B x K B P ch, for after 27 ... B x B, 28 R x B, Kt-K 3!; 29 B-B 3, R x Kt!; 30 R x Kt, R-Q 8 ch; followed by 31 ... K x R, and wins.

(g) Very elegantly finished. If, in reply, 32 ... B x Kt, either 33 P-K 6 dis ch or 33 B x Kt wins off-hand.

FIFTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

SHOWALTER. White.	KEMENY. Black.	SHOWALTER. White.	KEMENY. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	21 R-B 3	P-Q 5 (g)
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	22 Kt x P	R-K 3
3 B-Kt 5	Kt-B 3	23 Q-B 2	Kt-Kt 2
4 Castles	Kt x P (a)	24 R-K sq (h)	P-Q B 4
5 P-Q 4	Kt-Q 3 (b)	25 Kt-Kt 3	B-Kt 2
6 B x Kt	Kt x P B (c)	26 R-Kt 3	R-K sq
7 P x P	Kt-Kt 2	27 R x R	Q x R
8 Kt-Q 4	Kt-B 4 (d)	28 Kt x P	B-B 3
9 Kt-B 3	Kt-K 3	29 R-Q 3	Kt-B 4
10 Kt-K 4	B-K 2	30 Q-K sq	Q-K Kt sq (i)
11 Kt-B 5	Castles	31 Kt-K 4	Q-Kt 5
12 Q-Kt 4	K-R sq	32 B x P ch	K-Kt (j)
13 B-Q 2	P-B 3	33 Q-Kt 4	Q x B P (k)
14 B-B 3	P x P	34 R-Q 8 ch	K-B 2
15 B x P	B-B 3	35 Kt-Kt 5 ch	Q x Kt
16 Kt x B	P x Kt	36 B x Q	R-K 3
17 B-B 3	R-K Kt (e)	37 Q-Q B 4	Kt-Kt 2
18 Q-K R 4	R-Kt 3	38 P-K R 4	K-Kt 3
19 P-B 4	Q-B sq	39 R-K Kt 8	Resigns.
20 K-R (f)	P-Q 4		

Notes by Mr. Kemeny.

(a) B-K 2 is much better at this stage of the game.

(b) B-K 2 is still proper. Black should delay Kt-K 3 till White plays Q-K 2. Black thus loses a valuable move.

(c) Q P x B is superior and would have saved Black's game. The text-move makes the defense difficult.

(d) Since Black did not develop the B-K 2, he is obliged to lose time by playing the Kt-B 4 and K 3 in order to continue with B-K 2 and castles. Of course he could not develop the K B sooner on account of Q-Kt 4.

(e) This move is premature on account of depriving the K B P of its support. Q-K sq, followed by Q-Kt 3, was much better.

(f) Necessary, for Black threatened Q-B 4 ch, winning the Kt.

(g) The sacrifice is not sound, yet it is the only way to defend the game. Black could not play Kt-Kt 2 because of Kt x Kt followed by R-Kt 3, finally winning the important K B P. Had Black played Kt-B 4 then White wins as follows: R-R 3, then comes Kt-R 6 and P-B 5.

(h) Here should have been R-Kt 3. The text-move forces the exchange of Rooks. Black's position is now badly compromised.

(i) Q x Q was proper, and would have given Black some drawing chances, for he would have won the K Kt P, and the Bishops are of different colors.

(j) Of course, Black could not play R x B on

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A few weeks ago our readers were informed of the discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub, a new botanical product, of wonderful power in curing certain diseases. The Kava-Kava



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Shrub, or as botanists call it, *Piper Methysticum*, grows on the banks of the Ganges River, East India, and probably was used for centuries by the natives before its extraordinary properties became known to civilization through Christian missionaries. In this respect it resembles the discovery of quinine from the Peruvian bark, made known by the Indians to the early Jesuit missionaries in South America, and by them brought to civilized man. We have previously quoted Dr. Archibald Hodgson, the great authority on these diseases, in which he describes the sufferings of both Hindus and white missionaries and soldiers on these low, marshy swamps and jungles on the Ganges. He says:

"Intense tropical heat and moisture acting upon decaying vegetation renders these low grounds on the Ganges most unhealthy districts. Jungle fevers and miasma assail the system. . . . The Blood becomes deranged and the Urine thick and dark-colored. . . . Life hangs in the balance. Then when all modern medical science fails, safety is found in the prompt use of Kava-Kava. A decoction of this wonderful botanical growth relieves the Kidneys, the Urine becomes clearer, the fever abates, and recovery sets in, etc."

Our readers already know of the bringing of this wonderful shrub to Europe and America, and the success of the medicine Alkavis, which contains the active principle of the Kava-Kava Shrub, only in a much more concentrated and powerful form. We are glad to record the numerous extraordinary cures wrought by this great discovery.

Of all the diseases that afflict mankind, diseases of the Kidneys are the most fatal and dangerous, and this being the case, it is but natural that the discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub, Nature's Positive Specific Cure for Diseases of the Kidneys, is welcomed as a gift to suffering humanity, and indorsed not only by the public, but by the most eminent physicians, both of Europe and America. The fact that Alkavis is sent free for trial to sufferers from these diseases has had a great effect in making its remarkable benefits widely known. One person when cured naturally tells another, and so sufferers everywhere are testifying to the wonderful health-restoring powers of this new botanical product. In the New York *Weekly World* of Nov. 1st, the testimony of Rev. W. B. Moore, D.D., of Washington, D. C., was given, describing his years of suffering from Kidney disease and Rheumatism, and his rapid cure by Alkavis. Rev. Thomas Smith, the Methodist minister at Cobden, Illinois, passed nearly one hundred gravel stones after two weeks'

use of Alkavis. Rev. John H. Watson of Sunset, Texas, a minister of the gospel of thirty years' service, was struck down at the post of duty by Kidney disease. After hovering between life and death for two months, and all his doctors having failed, he took Alkavis, and was completely restored to health and strength, and is fulfilling his duties as minister of the gospel. Below we publish the portrait of Mr. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell,



Mr. R. C. Wood, Lowell, Ind.

Indiana, cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years' standing by Alkavis. Mr. Wood describes himself as being in constant misery, often compelled to rise ten times during the night on account of weakness of the bladder. He was treated by all his home physicians without the least benefit and finally completely cured in a few weeks by Alkavis. The testimony is undoubted and really wonderful. Many others give similar evidence. Many doctors also testify to the powers of Alkavis in curing almost hopeless cases. Among these none have greater weight than Dr. A. R. Knapp, of Leoti, Kansas, and Dr. Anderson, of Carthage, Mo., whose testimony is particularly valuable from the fact of their great experience in these diseases. Mr. A. S. Colburn, of Waltham, Mass., aged 78, and an intense sufferer for five years, was cured by Alkavis.



Mrs. James Young, Kent, O.

Mrs. Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Mary A. Layman, of Neel, W. Va., twenty years a sufferer; Mrs. Sarah Vunk, Edinboro, Pa.; Mrs. L. E. Copeland, Elk River, Minn.; and many other ladies join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis, in various forms of Kidney and allied diseases, and of other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood.

The following letter from the well-known minister, Rev. A. C. Darling, of North Constantia, Oswego county, New York, was written after, as he says himself, he had lost confidence in man and medicine, had no sleep, or rest, and took Alkavis as a last resort.

North Constantia, Oswego Co., New York, }
May 20, 1895.

Gents:—I have been troubled with kidney and kindred diseases for sixteen years and tried all I could get without relief. Two and a half years ago I was taken with a severe attack of La Grippe, which turned to pneumonia. At that time my Liver, Kidneys, Heart and Urinary Organs all combined in what to me seemed their last attack. My confidence in man and medicine had gone. My hope had vanished and all that was left to me was a dreary life and certain death. At last I heard of Alkavis and as a last resort I commenced taking it. At this time I was using the vessel as often as sixteen times in one night, without sleep or rest. In a short time, to my astonishment, I could sleep all night as soundly as a baby, which I had not done in sixteen years before. What I know it has done for me, I firmly believe it will do for all who will give Alkavis a fair trial. I most gladly recommend Alkavis to all.

Sincerely yours,

(Rev.) A. C. DARLING.

Such testimony as the above makes it very clear that Alkavis is indeed a sure specific cure for these serious diseases. The Church Kidney Cure Company, of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York city, are so far the only importers of Alkavis, and they are so sure it will cure that they will send a Large Case of Alkavis by mail prepaid free to Every Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Cystitis, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints and Irregularities, Blood Impurities, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all readers who are afflicted to send their names and address to the company and receive the Large Case of Alkavis by mail, prepaid free. You should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.

account of R-Q 8 ch, followed by R-K Kt 8 ch and Kt x R ch winning the Queen.

(k) The only chance of escape Black had was R x P ch, followed by Q x B P ch and Q x Kt. The move selected was of the oversight order, for it loses the Queen. It must be admitted, however, that Black's game was pretty nearly beyond repair.

Current Events.

Monday, March 30.

The Senate disposes of routine business. . . . The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is discussed in the House. . . . The Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia passes resolutions against compromise between Protectionists and the supporters of independent free coinage. . . . The United States Supreme Court renders decisions in the import rate case, the "Social Circle" long and short haul case, and consolidation cases in Tennessee and Minnesota; the court reverses judgment in the "Pacific Reservation," El Paso county, Tex., case, and it goes back for another trial. . . . The Illinois Supreme Court, in the Meadowcroft case, decides that the State law is constitutional which says a banker who receives deposits when he knows his bank is insolvent commits a crime; the court affirms the decision of Judge Gibbons declaring the Distilling and Cattle-Feeding Company a trust and annulling its charter.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, denies that the purchase of Delagoa Bay is contemplated by the English Government. . . . M. Garriou accepts the portfolio of Minister of the Interior in the French Cabinet.

Tuesday, March 31.

In the Senate Mr. George speaks against seating Du Pont, of Delaware; the Post-Office Appropriation bill is discussed; the Sundry Civil bill occupies the attention of the House; resolutions passed by the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia are read during the debate. . . . The Republican State convention in New Hampshire indorses both Reed and McKinley; the platform declares for dollars of equal purchasing power. . . . McKinley delegates to the St. Louis convention are elected in Senator Culom's home district in Illinois. . . . McKinley delegates are chosen in the Pittsburgh, Pa., district. . . . Many delegates in the Allegheny district in Virginia's State Prohibition convention adopt a single-issue platform.

The British Parliament adjourns for the Easter recess to April 9. . . . Prime Minister Bourgeois replies to interpellations in the French Senate regarding Government policy in China, Madagascar, and Egypt. . . . Captain-General Weyler is reported as asking for 40,000 more troops.

Wednesday, April 1.

Senator Call introduces a resolution for intervention in Cuba. . . . The House considers the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill; the committee on agriculture reports a bill for creating a commission on highways. . . . President Cleveland approves the bill removing military and naval disabilities from Confederate veterans. . . . Republicans carry the Rhode Island State election by about 10,000 plurality. . . . The increase of the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during March is \$5,274,780. . . . A conference of diplomatic representatives concerned in the management of the Bureau of American Republics is held in Washington.

The eighty-first anniversary of Prince Bismarck's birthday is celebrated at Fredericksruh. . . . Tiresias Simon-Sam, Minister of War under Hippolyte, is elected president of Haiti.

Thursday, April 2.

Mr. George concludes his speech against seating Mr. Du Pont of Delaware in the Senate; the Post-Office Appropriation bill is discussed. . . . The House passes the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and an amendment giving \$32,600 to Howard University which excites lively debate. . . . The President signs the resolution authorizing ex-President Harrison to accept medals from Brazil and Spain. . . . The Bureau of American Republics arranges for a closer union of countries interested. . . . Lippitt's (Rep.) plurality for Governor of Rhode Island is 11,278 according to revised returns. . . . A council of Theosophists confirms the nomination of a successor to W. Q. Judge made in his will; his identity is not to be made known for a year. . . . A grand jury censures the Trinity Church corporation of New York for not providing fire-escapes on a building where four persons lost their lives in a fire March 29.

Reports are made of the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Germany and Japan. . . . Premier Bourgeois replies satisfactorily to

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interpellations regarding the Egyptian question in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Friday, April 3.

The House only in session; Speaker Reed reverses his famous ruling in the Fifty-first Congress and declares that a majority of actual membership of the House constitutes a quorum; debate begins on the conference Cuban resolutions; the River and Harbor Appropriation bill is reported. . . . J. M. Perkins, of Harvard, is elected president of the Republican College League. . . . Hearing in the Joint Traffic Association suit is fixed for April 21. . . . A bill to legalize the manufacture of liquors in Iowa is defeated in the State Senate. . . . A pool of leading steel manufacturing concerns is formed.

The French Senate refuses to pass a vote of confidence in the Bourgeois ministry by a vote of 157 to 77. London dispatches report the release of the alleged filibustering steamer *Bermuda* by Honduras authorities.

Saturday, April 4.

The House debates the Conference Cuban resolutions; Mr. Linton, of Michigan, introduces a bill to restrict immigration and increase requirements for naturalization. . . . Silver Democrats at the primary in Tipton county, Tenn., defeat Congressman Josiah Patterson for re-nomination. . . . A Chicago grand jury declares that city affairs are in so rotten a condition that the life of the municipality is imperilled. . . . A strike of street railway employees in New York is threatened.

Italians and allied troops twice repulse Derivishes between Kassala and Sabderat. . . . Members of the Egyptian Mixed Tribunal decline to admit their jurisdiction over the Egyptian fund.

Sunday, April 5.

Secretary Carlisle writes a letter saying that he will not enter a contest for the Presidential nomination. . . . Cardinal Gibbons, and Cardinals Logue and Vaughan issue an appeal for a permanent system of international arbitration.

Santa Cruz, on the west coast of the island of Luzon, is said to have been almost destroyed by fire, leaving 30,000 people homeless. . . . Mafeking, on the Transvaal border, fears an uprising of natives.

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